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Hanoi Is Moving Reserve Forces Into S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 30.—Thousands of Hanoi troops, including a reserve division normally held in North Vietnam, are on the move across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and through southern Laos toward South Vietnam's northern and western frontiers, U.S. military sources said today.

Peking Scores Nixon Though Visit Is Near

Attack on President Is Third in Two Days

PEKING, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—China today made a fresh attack on President Nixon—only three weeks before the President's scheduled visit to Peking.

The attack, in an article in the People's Daily, Journal of the Chinese Communist Party, came as an advance party was on its way here from the United States to prepare for Mr. Nixon's stay.

It said measures put forward by the President in his recent State of the Union and budget addresses were "nothing but deceitful lies."

The article was signed by "Commentator," indicating that the writer was possibly a top-level party official. It was China's third attack on the President and U.S. policies in two days.

Yesterday, the official New China News Agency said the President's "point-point peace plan for Indochina" was "a clumsy trick."

The attack was followed by another in the People's Daily last night.

Today's article said the United States would suffer a more disastrous defeat in Indochina as long as it persisted in its war of aggression. It added that the continued decline and defeat of U.S. imperialism was inevitable.

In its attack on Mr. Nixon's two "messages," on the State of the Union and the budget, the People's Daily said, "U.S. imperialism is riddled with insuperable contradictions at home and abroad. The measures put forward by Nixon in his messages are nothing but deceitful lies."

Although in these messages Nixon tries to embellish the actual situation of U.S. imperialism with a host of flowery empty phrases, he is still unable to cover up its present multiple crises and daily decline," it said according to UPI.

"At the same time, the two messages show that with its strength not equal to its will, U.S. imperialism still wants to continue to struggle in an attempt to change the situation of its being beset with domestic and external difficulties by strengthening the reactionary rule at home and clinging to aggression and expansion abroad."

UPI said the article pointed out that "the messages put forward an extensive plan for arms expansion."

"This makes it clear that U.S. imperialism intends to keep on suppressing the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries and intensify the armament race with the other superpower in their contention for world hegemony," it said.

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LONDONDERY—A British soldier makes an arrest during rioting that erupted following a protest rally yesterday.

13 Killed as Troops Break Up Londonderry Catholic March

Army Asserts It Returned Sniper Fire

LONDONDERY, Northern Ireland, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Thirteen young men were shot dead and another 15 people—including two women and a soldier—were wounded when shooting broke out between troops and snipers during a civil-rights demonstration here today.

There were immediate charges of "massacre," "mass murder," and "Sharpeville" by civil-rights leaders as the death toll, the worst in local memory, became known. The figures were given by Almagier Hospital, where the dead and injured were taken from the scene of the shooting in the Catholic Bogside area.

Ivan Cooper, a Londonderry Social Democratic and Labor party member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, who was among those under fire in the Catholic Bogside area, declared, "I was shot at even though I had raised a white flag as I tried to help a wounded man."

"I could see innocent people being shot down. I saw the shots coming from the army."

Another eyewitness, SDLP member William O'Connell, said he saw a detachment of three armored personnel carriers drive up Roseville Street.

"Paratroopers jumped out and started to fire at the people, including people lying on the ground. It was completely indiscriminate," he declared.

The British Army made no immediate statement but planned to do so later in the evening. The shooting erupted at the end of a march by thousands of people—confronting a government ban on parades in protest against the government's policy of internment suspected terrorists without trial.

The marchers had intended to hold a rally in front of the Guildhall, in central Londonderry, but because of heavy troop concentrations the main body gathered instead at a Bogside street corner.

Some of the marchers, however, continued on the original route and were confronted by soldiers, including paratroopers. Eyewitnesses said the marchers began to throw rocks and other missiles at the troops, who replied with gunfire.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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TAKING COVER are British troops in Londonderry as they came under sniper fire.

Over Bangladesh Recognition Issue Pakistan Quits the Commonwealth

By James P. Sterba

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Pakistan withdrew from the British Commonwealth today after having been advised that Britain, Australia and New Zealand would recognize Bangladesh.

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said, however, that Pakistan would maintain bilateral relations with Britain and other members of the Commonwealth.

In London, the British government refused to comment on the Pakistani move except to express regret. The British announcement recognizing the Bangladesh government was expected this week in coordination with similar announcements by the Commonwealth member countries.

(Pakistan yesterday broke relations with Cyprus, a Commonwealth nation, and Czechoslovakia, which have recognized Bangladesh.)

Mild Symbolic Rebuff
The withdrawal from the Commonwealth was considered here to be a mild, symbolic rebuff to member nations set to recognize Bangladesh. Mr. Bhutto termed it "an appropriate countermeasure."

It was a move that should allow for continued association with countries which have supplied aid in the past—aid that will be needed in the future to rebuild the country's war-shattered economy.

"We are prepared to have excellent bilateral relations with Britain and other Commonwealth countries," Mr. Bhutto said at a news conference. "We are prepared to expand our bilateral relations."

He urged that the people of Pakistan show no hard feelings toward Britain, and said he had no instructions from Pakistan government radio and television today. Turning to his minister of communications, he said, "You can even end up with 'God Save the Queen' if you like."

Australia and New Zealand, both Commonwealth members, said they would recognize Bangladesh tomorrow, the president said. As of tomorrow, he added, the high commissioners of Commonwealth countries would become ambassadors.

Peking Visit Today
Mr. Bhutto said that in his diplomatic talks he had only pleaded for more time before countries recognized Bangladesh and he said the British move was made in "indecent haste."

Mr. Bhutto said, "So many of us had our education there. But as a sensitive and self-respecting nation, we would have failed in our duty not to have taken this step."

He said that had it not been for the sacrifices of Pakistani soldiers in the two world wars, "there may not have been a Commonwealth."

He said he and his cabinet had weighed the decision to withdraw and decided: "National honor is more important than pounds, shillings and pence."

The British crown, he added, had been a symbol of free association, but was now associated with military occupation—a reference to Indian troops in Bangladesh.

Yet by simply withdrawing from the Commonwealth, Mr. Bhutto appeared in the eyes of many observers here to be moving publicly closer to writing off the east wing as a part of Pakistan. His announcement today followed one last week that he would not break relations with the Soviet Union, which recognized Bangladesh.

The last country to leave the Commonwealth was South Africa, which opted out in 1961, when it was under heavy attack by Commonwealth governments for its apartheid policies.

Cambodia Recognition
NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (AP).—Cambodia today announced its decision to recognize Bangladesh.

Bengalis, Biharis in Battle; Curfew Imposed Near Dacca
DACC, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—An indefinite curfew was ordered in two Dacca suburbs tonight following clashes between Bengalis and Bihari Muslims in which 16 Bengalis are reported to have been killed and more than 50 injured.

No estimate was available of casualties among the Biharis, who have been packed into the suburbs of Mirpur and Mohammadpur for some six weeks fearing reprisals for their role in siding with the Pakistan Army during last year's civil strife.

Indian troops who have been guarding the ghettos were withdrawn today and replaced by soldiers of the Bangladesh Army, formerly members of the East Bengal Regiment in the Pakistan Army.

Gunfire cracked out from the district late into last night and again this evening. Hospital sources said at least six Bengalis had been killed and 55 injured. United Nations sources put the death toll at 14.

Correspondents were prevented by Bengali soldiers today from entering the suburbs where most of the streets were silent and deserted during the day. Earlier the Dacca cable authorities had refused to transmit press cables on the incidents.

Reports on how the trouble began were confused. Some said the Bengalis had tried to stop a Bihari march. Biharis said the fighting started when they resisted gangs of Bengali looters.

According to another version Bengali families were moving back to homes evacuated during the Pakistan military regime and they were shot at by Biharis.

The population of the two districts is believed swollen almost to half a million by the influx of Biharis from other parts of Bangladesh.

The Muslim Biharis came to what was then East Pakistan from India at the time of the partition in 1947. Most now want to leave the country either for their old homes in India or for West Pakistan.

"Now the Indian Army has left us to our fate," said a Bihari stranded outside Mohammadpur. "Now there is nothing to stop the Bengalis from killing us all."

In another development, Sheikh Mujib today accepted a ceremonial surrender of arms here by groups of the Mukti Bahini (Bengali liberation forces) one day before an official deadline, the Press Trust of India reported. The report did not say how many of the Mukti Bahini took part.

Return of Refugees
CALCUTTA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The number of refugees from East Pakistan that have returned to their homeland today was approaching two thirds of the total of 9.7 million that have been sheltered in India. C. I. Deb, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, said yesterday.

13 Gold Miners Killed
CARLTONVILLE, South Africa, Jan. 30 (AP).—A flash fire deep in the world's richest gold mine killed 13 African miners here today. Three were missing and presumed dead. The fire was discovered at dawn when more than 2,000 workers were underground. Sixty Africans and eight whites were hospitalized for smoke inhalation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Trudeau Reshuffles Cabinet; Believed Pre-Election Move

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has announced the biggest cabinet reshuffle since his government took office in 1968.

Mr. Trudeau, speaking at a news conference on Friday, announced a total of 10 changes in his cabinet, apparently a reorganization to prepare for the elections expected later this year.

He said Justice Minister John Turner would take over as minister of finance and Edgar J. Benson would become minister of national defense. Both have been with the Trudeau government since 1968.

The other changes were:
• Bryce MacKay, labor minister since 1968, was named minister of manpower and immigration. He remained responsible for the unemployment insurance commission, however.

• Donald MacDonald, named defense minister in 1970, was named minister of energy, mines and resources, replacing J. J. Greene, who Mr. Trudeau said resigned because of poor health.

• Otto Lang, minister of manpower and immigration since 1970, was named minister of justice, replacing Mr. Turner.

• Arthur Laing, minister of public works since 1968, was named minister of veterans affairs. He has announced his intention not to run in the next election.

• Jean Rudes Dube, minister of veterans affairs since 1968, was named minister of public works.

Mrs. Meir Says Israel Gave U.S. No Pledge for Phantoms

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Israel has not given a commitment to the United States to resume negotiations with its Arab neighbors as an exchange for the recent U.S. offer of a "linkage" between the Phantom aircraft that the United States will provide and resumption of the search for an interim solution to open the Suez Canal as a first step on the road to peace.

However, she indicated a belief that it was up to Mr. Jarring to start the negotiating process once more. "At any rate, it doesn't depend on us," she added.

The tone of her statements did not seem to allow much room for diplomatic maneuver. Mrs. Meir categorically refused to consider any suggestion that Egyptian troops might cross to the east bank of the Suez Canal as part of an interim arrangement, calling such an idea "an insult to intelligence."

Unlimited Cease-Fire
The premier said she could not envision "an unlimited cease-fire" and refused to contemplate the situation that might arise if a breakdown in an interim agreement required that Israel "shoot your way back to the canal again."

Moreover, she noted, "Our fortifications—which would have been relinquished in any Israeli pullback—by that time will either be blown up or occupied by the Egyptian Army."

Mrs. Meir said that Israel was not seeking to lay down any preconditions for a resumption of talks. But at the same time she asserted that there must be certain fundamental revisions of Israel's borders as they existed before the six-day war of June, 1967.

"The borders of June 4, 1967, cannot be re-established in the peace agreement," she stated. "We want changes in borders, on all our borders, for security's sake," she went on. After 33 years of conflict and infiltration, she commented, "We have come to the conclusion that these borders were not good. So our

Investigations Mushroom in Hughes-Irving Mystery

Author Due Before N.Y. Grand Jury Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—As the number of investigations into writer Clifford Irving's contacts with Howard Hughes and two publishing houses mushroomed over the weekend, the controversial author was scheduled to make a formal appearance tomorrow in one of them—a probe by a New York grand jury.

He is due to appear before the Manhattan jury at 10 a.m.

Then, in an investigation announced by U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell himself, the 41-year-old writer is to appear before a federal grand jury which will examine here the possibility of interstate fraud.

Also probing the bizarre case, in which Mr. Irving now admits that his wife cashed \$450,000 worth of checks that the McGraw-Hill book publishers and Time Inc. intended for Mr. Hughes, are the U.S. Postal Service, authorities in Switzerland, where Mrs. Irving cashed the checks, and detectives for McGraw-Hill and Time Inc., whose Life magazine was to publish excerpts from the Irving-authored "autobiography" of Mr. Hughes.

The reclusive Mr. Hughes, who denies that he ever met Mr. Irving or authorized a biography by him, has apparently set detectives to work himself to discover the source of Mr. Irving's notes, which have impressed many editors here as authentic-sounding reflections of Mr. Hughes's life and of his manner of speech.

Searches for Hughes Tool Co., the key firm in the billionaire's empire, were investigating on the trail of the checks from the time they were given to Mr. Irving here until they cleared the Swiss Credit Bank, where they were converted into cash subsequently withdrawn by Mrs. Irving.

In Zurich, police were trying to find safe-deposit boxes in some of the 30 or so other Swiss banks which might now contain the \$550,000, or what remains of it.

Malta Talks Off As Mintoff Goes Home to Consult

ROME, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The talks here on the military bases in Malta were abruptly adjourned yesterday, and no date for the next meeting was set.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta told newsmen that he had decided to return home to consult members of his government and the trade unions on what he termed "unforeseen developments in the negotiations."

Mr. Mintoff asserted that the British side had introduced a "negative" attitude in the talks, but would not elaborate. British officials pressed surprise at Mr. Mintoff's assessment and said they knew of no new element in the talks.

Defense Minister Lord Carrington, who led the British negotiating team, said that "a certain amount of progress" had been made but that some major problems remained unresolved.

Whatever the securities have added by way of their own growth in value.

The author reportedly said that he thought it was one of the renowned Hughes whims which prompted the billionaire mystery man—last interviewed in person by an accredited journalist in 1957—to plan the transfer of the funds by Mrs. Irving.

Before his admission to the DA's office that Mrs. Irving had used the Helga R. Hughes alias to deposit and convert the checks, Mr. Irving had insisted last week that Mrs. Irving was not the mysterious woman. In fact, he threatened to sue anyone who intimated that she was.

Since his admission, Mr. Irving, who claims he cannot speak because of laryngitis contacted in earlier talks with reporters, has nodded affirmatively when asked if he still believes his 998 pages of notes have dwindled to \$450,000, plus

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NEW ADVISER—Marina Whitman chatting with President Nixon at White House after he appointed her to the Council of Economic Advisers. A member of Federal Reserve Commission, she will fill the seat vacated by former chairman Paul W. McCracken and upon confirmation will be first woman to serve in post.

Despite American Actions

Sato Places Japan-U.S. Ties Above Links to Other Nations

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Premier Eisaku Sato declared in his annual policy speech yesterday that friendly relations with the United States were still more important for Japan than ties with any other country, despite the increased influence of other world powers.

Italy Seizes 3 In 3-Nation Heroin Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A U.S.-Italian-French investigation has resulted in the arrest at San Remo, Italy, of three persons in the seizure of 55 pounds of pure heroin, John Ingersoll, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, announced yesterday.

Mr. Ingersoll said it was one of the largest seizures in record in Italy and the heroin had a street value of about \$11 million in the United States.

He said the arrest, which took place Friday, culminated a three-month investigation by U.S. special agents in collaboration with French and Italian police.

The three suspects had transported the heroin from the Maresilles area to San Remo, he said. He said the heroin was destined for the United States.

Arrested were Jacqueline Jacques, 48; Louis Riviere, 48; and Palma Kroll, 38, all of Maresilles.

8 Arrests in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Eight persons have been arrested in Honolulu, San Francisco and New York and charged with smuggling \$8 million in heroin into the United States from Thailand, the U.S. Commissioner of Customs, Myles J. Ambrose, announced yesterday.

He said the arrests started with three Malaysians Wednesday in Honolulu after a customs agent spotted suspicious bulges in their clothing.

A search revealed about 4 1/2 pounds of pure heroin taped to each suspect's body in 50 feet of thin clear plastic tubing, he said. He said their bodies were "almost completely wrapped in heroin."

Muskie Leads Arizona Vote

PHOENIX, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine captured 38 percent of the delegate support as Arizona Democrats voted in the first ballot-box test of presidential candidates for the 1972 election.

Sen. Muskie won 189 delegates of the 500 at stake. New York City Mayor John Lindsay ran second with 118. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota won 102 delegates, and 88 delegates were uncommitted.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington had asked their backers to vote uncommitted, but each won a few delegates anyway.

The 500 elected delegates will meet Feb. 12 to select 25 delegates apportioned on the basis of this vote. The 25 will represent Arizona at the party's national nominating convention.

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FBI Trap Ends 12-Hour Drama

U.S. Skyjacker Shot; Sought Loot, Nixon Talk, Spain Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Air piracy charges have been filed against a man with an international record of crime and mental problems who was shot and wounded by an FBI agent posing as a member of a relief crew for a hijacked Boeing-707 of Trans World Airlines.

Garrett Brock Trappell, 32, of Miami, was hit in the left hand and left shoulder by one of two FBI men who boarded the hijacked plane at Kennedy Airport here last night.

The FBI agent fired as Trappell momentarily lowered his 45-caliber automatic pistol. Trappell was taken to a hospital. Doctors said his condition was fair.

The shooting came more than 12 hours after the hijack began with Trappell seizing command of the jet while it was on a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York.

He sliced open a plaster cast on his arm with a razor blade, pulled out the pistol, grabbed a stewardess and forced his way into the cockpit.

Assured Demands
What followed was a bizarre, and at times rambling, series of demands. These included freedom for a friend of his, George Faddella, awaiting trial on robbery charges in Dallas, and release of black militant Angela Davis.

Other demands were for \$300,000, a flight to political asylum in Spain and a talk with President Nixon.

After the plane landed at Kennedy, Trappell released the 55 other passengers, but kept the seven crewmen on board. As the plane was refueled, FBI agents and sharpshooters began working their way into position on the runway.

Trappell, apparently nervous, made the pilot take off and the jet circled the New York area for more than an hour before landing again.

No Heroes Wanted
After the second landing, Trappell outlined his plan. He wanted a relief crew and fuel for a flight to Dallas, where he would pick up Faddella.

He then proposed to return to New York, collect the ransom from TWA and fly on to Spain. Trappell kept up a running dialogue with the tower and also talked, by radio-telephone hook-

ups, with lawyers in Miami and a psychiatrist in Dallas. He warned against any tricks.

"Make sure that's a good crew and there are no heroes among them," he said. FBI officials said later that both agents on the relief crew were licensed pilots capable of flying the jet.

Canadian police said Trappell was arrested in 1970 on charges of robbing four banks. He was found to be mentally incompetent to stand trial and sent to a psychiatric hospital in Montreal. He escaped in 1971, using a secretary as a hostage.

Police in Miami said Trappell had been arrested in a jewel robbery in the Bahamas which involved a light plane stolen in Florida.

Newton Asserts His Panthers Have Put Down Their Guns

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Black Panther party has put down its guns and is working within the system, party cofounder Huey P. Newton said today.

Interviewed in his \$650-a-month apartment in Oakland, the 29-year-old Panther minister of defense said his party still believes revolution is probably inevitable in the United States and it may be violent.

But for the present, he said, the Panthers will "organize the community" by such possible means as picketing merchants to force them to contribute money to the Black Panther party.

He said the Panthers have rejected the "pick-up-the-gun-now" philosophy of a rival faction headed by Eldridge Cleaver, whom Mr. Newton called a "renegade seahorse."

In his first interview since charges against him were dropped last month in the 1967 killing of a policeman, Mr. Newton accused Cleaver of trying to turn the party away from "the original vision" during Mr. Newton's absence in prison or in the courtroom.

"I think we would have had a very strong political base in Oakland and Berkeley in particular, and in the country if we had stuck to the original strategy," Mr. Newton said.

"Our party is a revolutionary party because we don't support the system. When the people become frustrated, when they can't get anything else within the context of the system, then they call for a whole new principle to operate by. But this is always the climax of things."

He said appeals would be made soon to white-owned businesses which do the bulk of their business with blacks or in black communities.

In the voter registration drive, he said, the party will not only align itself with any political group but will "encourage people to vote for candidates who are interested in our survival programs, such as the George Jackson Health Clinic."



Garrett Trappell, identified as the man who hijacked a TWA jet from Los Angeles to New York.

Dock Strike In U.S. West Hits Canada

Longshoremen There Shun Diverted Cargo

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 30 (AP)—The U.S. West Coast dock strike extended to Canada yesterday as Canadian longshoremen refused to handle cargo aboard ships diverted to Vancouver by the strike to the south.

The Canadian boycott followed picketing Friday on the U.S.-Mexico border to stop trucks bringing in cargo from the port of Ensenada in western Mexico.

The Vancouver ban virtually seals the West Coast import of cargo. The flow was already at a standstill at 24 ports in California, Oregon and Washington.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed its dock strike in the United States Jan. 17 after expiration of a federally ordered 90-day cooling-off period. Prior to that the union had been on strike for more than three months.

Talks Resuming
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Formal negotiations resumed tomorrow in the West Coast dock strike while both sides continue to maneuver for outside pressure on the talks.

Harry Bridges, president of the longshoremen's union, and Ed Flynn, president of the Pacific Maritime Association, are scheduled to meet in the association's offices at 2 p.m. tomorrow. It will be the first negotiating session since Jan. 17, when the parties agreed they were hopelessly deadlocked and the strike resumed.

The association, which represents 122 employers, began a lobbying campaign last week in favor of President Nixon's proposed legislation to end the strike by forced arbitration.

Administration officials and West Coast political leaders urged Congress to act quickly on the Nixon proposal.

The union undertook separate negotiations with grain-elevator operators, hoping to reach an agreement which would put pressure on the Pacific Maritime Association. But there was no report of progress in those talks.

2 Russians Ousted
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Two touring Russian labor officials, accused of being subversive elements, left Costa Rica Friday after the government's request. Presidential press aide Alvaro Alvarez said the two misrepresented themselves to obtain visas.

Cubans Held Up French Sailor

VENICE, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—French sailor Eric Tabarly boarded his vessel and detained him for two days as he and two crewmen sailed toward Florida to take part in a sailing race.

He said a Cuban boarding party overtook his 57-foot racing yacht, *Pan Dulce III*, off Isabella, on Cuba's northwest coast last Sunday and ordered him to put into port. He said he and his crew were interrogated for two days while the Cubans searched the vessel inch-by-inch.

U.S. Envoy to Greece Begins Talks on 6th Fleet Facilities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador to Greece Henry J. Teske has begun formal negotiations with the military-backed government of Greece on "home port" facilities for a U.S. Navy carrier task force at ports outside Athens.

The negotiations were disclosed by the Navy Friday in an unclassified letter to the chairman of four congressional committees.

The agreement expected to result from the talks would eventually mean that some 6,000 American seamen of the Sixth Fleet and probably half that many dependents would make Greece their home during a normal two or three-year tour of duty.

Normally, Sixth Fleet ships make between home ports on the Atlantic coast and the Mediterranean for six months at a time.

The Navy has been pressing to allow ships to be home-ported outside the United States to end the traditional lengthy separations between crewmen and their families and to help make Navy life more attractive.

No Problems Expected
No problems are expected in the talks, and the Navy hopes to begin moving in the ships by this summer.

Initially, a staff of a few dozen officers and men will be permanently assigned in Greece. Then, about six destroyers, each with about 250 men, and a larger support ship are expected to be assigned there permanently.

Finally, the Navy expects to move one of the two attack aircraft carriers always on duty in the Mediterranean—each of which carries close to 5,000 men—into the home-port arrangement.

Ala. Democrats Put Wallace in Third-Party Role
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Loyalist Democrats tightened their newly won control over Alabama's state party machinery yesterday, leaving Gov. George Wallace a third-party candidate in his home state.

The state executive committee adopted election-year rules appointing presidential electors pledged to the national candidate. Previously Alabama has elected its presidential electors. In three of the last six elections they were Democrats, and last time they were pledged to Gov. Wallace.

State Democratic chairman Robert Vance, elected when Wallace forces boycotted a midyear committee meeting in 1966, has so reconstructed the organization that only token Wallace voices were heard yesterday.

The governor himself was in Florida campaigning as a Democrat. He also scheduled a fundraising dinner this weekend in Chicago, where there is a meeting of the American Independent party's national executive committee.

But in Alabama his only chance of getting access to the Democratic ticket is to be nominated by the national convention. Gov. Wallace has introduced legislation to challenge this, but observers say it has little chance of passage. Mr. Vance says if it should pass, he can always call another committee meeting and change the rules again.

Keystone Kops in Michigan Town? Chief Ired by His Men's Accidents

CLINTON TOWNSHIP, Mich., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Police Chief Jack W. Mast has come to the conclusion that some of his officers are accident-prone.

They've been involved in 43 traffic accidents over the last three years—only about six of which caused damage of less than \$100. Six patrol cars were demolished.

"We've had men hit poles in the middle of shopping centers," Chief Mast said.

"We are at the point where we have been rated as a high-risk liability and have been placed in a pool for insurance carriers. I have been advised that if our accident rate continues, we will be dropped by the present insurance carrier."

The chief is setting up a driver's training course for his men.

U.S. Investigates Saccharin As a Possible Cancer Hazard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Bladder tumors found in rats fed heavy doses of saccharin have led the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations treating use of the sweetener at current levels while more tests are conducted.

The FDA raised the possibility Friday that saccharin might be banned from food as a cancer hazard, but emphasized that findings so far were preliminary.

Even if cancer is found when the tumors are checked further, more work will be required to determine whether saccharin caused it, the FDA said.

"If saccharin was found to induce cancer, the law would require it to be banned from food," the FDA said.

Cyclamate Precedent
Cyclamates were banned Aug. 14, 1970, after similar tests with rats showed bladder tumors.

Charles E. Edwards, the FDA commissioner, said new regulations on saccharin would ensure that no one ingests more than one gram of saccharin daily.

"One gram of saccharin is equal to seven 12-ounce bottles of the standard diet drink," the FDA said. "One gram of saccharin is equal to 60 of the small saccharin tablets. Each tablet is equal to one teaspoon of sugar."

Rats that developed bladder tumors were fed diets of 5 percent saccharin, the FDA said.

637 Belated Weddings
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Proudly watched by their children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren, 637 couples were married Friday in a ceremony in a movie theater here. It was sponsored by the Mexican government to help poor couples who cannot afford to get married because of expensive documents required and payments to both the church and a priest.

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Issue Is 'Participation'

Mideast Oil Talks May Alter Economic and Political Map

By Bernard D. Nossiter

GENEVA (WP).—In Jidda, the Saudi Arabian capital, two men are due to begin talks on Tuesday that could drastically reshape the world's economic and political map.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Petroleum Minister, will meet in his office with Frank J. Murphy, president of Aramco, the Arabian oil-producing creature of four giant American concerns. They will discuss an immoderate sounding word, "participation." It stands, however, for nothing less than a demand from the oil states of the Middle East to tear up their old concession agreements and deal themselves in for a share of the ownership in the companies exploiting their one great resource.

For a starter, the oil nations are demanding at least a 20-percent share. But they also insist on a fixed timetable that would ultimately assure them 51 percent—effective control.

In brief, the oil states—not only in the Middle East but also in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia—have determined to end their role as mere or less passive collectors of royalties on the oil that Western companies extract from their lands and seas. National governments want to become first junior and then senior partners in managing and controlling their most valuable asset.

In Jidda, the resourceful Sheikh Yamani, an elegant man who sports a black moustache and glasses, will speak nominally for the Persian Gulf producers alone—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. In fact, he talks for five other nations as well, who are leagued with the Persian Gulf producers in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The five are Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria. Together, the OPEC nations account for about seven of every eight barrels of oil exported to the non-Communist world.

The Big Eight

Mr. Murphy, in turn, will nominally speak only for Aramco. But behind him stand Aramco's four parents—Standard Oil (N.J.), Standard of California, Texaco and Mobil. Moreover, alongside this quartet are the other four decisive oil "majors"—Gulf, British Petroleum, Shell (a British and Dutch concern) and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles. The Big Eight, locked together in exploiting consortia all over the globe, extract three of every four barrels shipped to the non-Communist nations.

To appreciate the importance of all this, the decisive role of oil as a source of energy as well as for factories, cars, heat and anything that requires power must be understood. No less than 80 percent of Japan's energy comes from oil; for Western Europe, the figure is 55 percent, and for the United States, 44 percent. OPEC nations, in turn, supply 8 percent of Japan's oil and 87 percent of Western Europe's. The organization's members now provide only about 17 percent of the heavily protected American oil supply, and that largely from Venezuela. But the demand for energy is rising so rapidly that the industry estimates that by 1980 the United States will be importing about seven million barrels daily from the Middle East alone, nearly 30 percent of a predicted 25-million-barrel daily consumption.

Who controls oil, then, plays a central role in any modern economy.

Companies Worried

"This is a very grave situation, very worrying," says an important oil-company executive who, like his fellows in the industry, agreed to talk with this reporter only on condition that he not be named. The executive, an American, makes this argument against participation:

As the concession arrangements stand now, the companies are a buffer between the producing and consuming nations. The companies have only economic, not political interests, and thus can better assure an uninterrupted supply of oil. Once the nations are out in the ownership, they will be unable to resist demands from their own people or more radical brethren like Libya to cut oil as a political weapon, to use the supply when a Western government offends them by, for example, supporting Israel. Participation in short, means politicizing oil.

Indeed, last November, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq spoke in just those terms. "The strategic aim of the revolution," he said, "should be to liberate fully the country's oil resources from foreign exploitation and control . . . to turn them into an effective instrument in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Threat to Control

Moreover, oil companies say, national control will wreck the industry's price structure and flood the world with oil, thereby reducing profits for both the companies and the host nations. The point here is that the Big Eight oil firms are a cartel, imperfect because they no longer control all the foreign oil, but largely effective. In a variety of ways they carve up the world's

markets among themselves and limit supply to prop up the price. The companies are now saying, in effect, that national ownership will upset this delicate arrangement, that each producing nation will be under strong pressure from its own citizens to step up the flow of its own oil, thereby breaking down the supply discipline that keeps up the price.

Finally, the great international concerns point to the need for new capital investment to enlarge supplies in an "orderly" way to meet future oil demands. The company men argue that investors will be frightened off if Arab and other states move in on ownership, that the investment will simply not be forthcoming.

OPEC is steadily unimpressed by the political argument, and its leaders even stand it on its head. At the organization's Vienna headquarters, the secretary-general, Nadim Pacha-chi, a gifted Iraqi, replies: "If we wanted to stop oil to the United States, the lack of participation would not stop us. That is the right of a sovereign state, regardless of whether it owns shares in a company. Look how your government cuts off strategic materials to the Soviet Union without participation. The political weapon is already there. Fifty-one-percent participation won't change it."

At his handsomely furnished Lausanne apartment, Mr. Minister Yamani took up the theme from a different stance. He observed that Algeria has already taken over its oil; that the Iranian concession runs out in 1979 and the shah has said no new one will be granted; that Venezuela is preparing to take over its oil when its concessions expire in 1978; that Libya has nationalized British Petroleum's assets.

"The others," he said, "have to do something, politically speaking, for their own public opinion. We must start quickly on the participation process to assure the companies any participation in the concessions."

For Sheikh Yamani, the alternative is plain: Either the companies sell the governments a share in their concessions or the pressure from within their own countries will force every oil state to nationalize the properties.

May Lose Shirts

"Then the companies will lose their shirts," he says. "They will be nothing but oilfielders—oil jargon for simple buyers of crude."

The companies themselves are far from single-minded about the principle of cutting the governments in on the concessions. Gulf, British Petroleum, Shell, CFP and Gulf have virtually accepted the notion. The undecided are said to be Jersey Standard, British Petroleum and Mobil. Only Texaco and California Standard are reported to be insisting that no rewriting of present arrangements take place until their expiration.

Whatever their differences on the principle, the companies are united on their tactic: not to hurry change. They argue that last year's big bargain at Tehran, where the companies agreed to a stiff increase in the royalties they pay the host nations, was supposed to assure five years of "stability."

Even the most outgoing concerns insist that participation should not begin until the Tehran deal runs out at the end of 1976.

On the other side, Sheikh Yamani regards delay over the participation question as politically impossible. He will not spell out the OPEC demands in detail, but he hints that a start on participation, the granting of a minority share, must be made soon and that OPEC expects its 51 percent share within a decade.

Producers' Top Offer

The other great issue is how much the producer governments will pay for their shares. Sheikh Yamani says OPEC has determined to give no more than the net book value of the concessions' assets above the ground. Assume, for example, that Aramco has \$800 million worth of rigs and the like but, after depreciation, values these installations at \$300 million. Then Saudi Arabia would pay only one-fifth of this total, or \$60 million for its 20-percent share.

That kind of arithmetic horrifies the companies. They insist they are entitled to be paid for the loss of their future profits on oil in the ground, profits they expected to reap during the lifetime of their concessions. Since many of the concessions do not run out until the next century—one in Kuwait expires in 2036—the companies are asking a lot of money.

However the lengthy negotiations turn out, it is also clear that consumers in the West can only shudder at what is happening. Even if the two cartels—companies and nations—reach an amicable agreement that assures the supply of oil, both have a vested interest in pushing prices higher and the means to do so.

Deadly Snow in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Heavy snow, avalanches and freezing temperatures claimed at least 20 lives and stranded thousands of motorists in Iran during the weekend. Five people froze to death, six hunters were killed in an avalanche, and a family of nine perished when the roof of their house collapsed.



AN UNBEARABLE PROBLEM—Bobby, a 6-year-old bear, likes to drink real Russian vodka, which his master Karl Groner is serving him in picture above. He seems harmless enough, but authorities in Bonn didn't agree, saying that Groner's trailer was not safe enough to hold an animal such as Bobby. So they confiscated him and found him new lodgings in, of all places, the city slaughterhouse. Now he's safe?

'Darned Things Everywhere'

Plastics Found in the Blood In New Environment Worry

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (WP).—A National Heart and Lung Institute chemist has found chemicals from plastics in the bloodstreams of 88 out of 100 laboratory workers and patients. In his opinion, this is "a fairly typical population group."

He knows of no immediate danger. But like many other scientists and government environmental officials, he is seriously worried about what they call "the completely unknown long-range health effects" of some of the chemicals in the millions of tons of plastics all around us—and by now inside us.

"I know this is going to be a significant future issue," said an official at the White House's Council on Environmental Quality. "It's potentially our next big one."

A broadcast sponsored by the American Chemical Society cited hard evidence that plasticizers, the softening agents in many plastics and plastic films, "have indeed become a considerable environmental contaminant that enters the body."

ENI Sought in Congress

The current lack of testing of these chemicals for long-range effects is one reason why CQ and Environmental Protection Agency officials are pushing for passage of a Toxic Substances Control Act that got bogged down last year in Congress.

It is one reason why Senate environmentalists, led on this issue by Sen. William B. Spong Jr., D., Va., are proposing an even tougher version that calls for federal approval of every new chemical in any product.

The chemicals found in the 88 human bloodstreams by Dr. George W. A. Milne, at the National Heart Institute are plasticizers known as phthalate esters. They are mainly used in polyvinyl chloride, a common plastic often used in 30 to 60 percent plasticizer. Polyvinyl chlorides are used to make water bottles, car seat upholstery, floor coverings and hospital and blood bank blood-storage bags and tubing, among other things.

The same plasticizers are used in lesser amounts in some other plastics, including some food wraps. They also are used in some insect repellents and pesticides.

Escape Into Air

The plasticizers in such products apparently are dissolved out by materials such as blood, milk and fats. They also escape into the air.

Much of the sticky film found on the inside of auto windshields is plasticizer that has escaped from vinyl car upholstery. The same plasticizers are inhaled by anyone in the car.

"The darned things are everywhere," says Dr. Richard Scheiber, director of the U.S. Fish Fisheries Laboratory at Columbia, Mo.

The amounts found by Dr. Milne in his subjects' bloodstreams are from 10 to 30 parts per million of blood serum. This amount is minuscule, but an even smaller amount of a dangerous substance like DDT—five parts per million—is thought to imperil humans.

In recent months:

- Phthalate plasticizers have been found in the heart muscles of cattle, dogs, rabbits and rats by Dr. Dariusz Niaz and colleagues at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore.
- With Barbara Blum and Dr. Morton Berens of the Agriculture Department research station at Beltsville, Md., they found phthalates in association with mitochondria, the cell components that supply cells with energy. This raises the possibility that the

plastic contaminants could interfere with cell functions.

- Phthalates have killed embryonic chicken heart cells in culture in tests by Dr. Robert I. Dehaan of the Carnegie Institute in collaboration with Dr. Robert J. Rubin at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.
- Dr. Rubin earlier found that such plasticizers were not only excreted by blood from hospital patients, but also were slowly metabolized in the liver.

Dr. Rubin earlier found that such plasticizers were not only excreted by blood from hospital patients, but also were slowly metabolized in the liver.

- The same chemicals have been found in "significant" amounts—up to 55 parts per million—in commercial catfish ponds in Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern states. There is no evidence of harm to the fish or their consumers, but the Columbia River Fish Wildlife Laboratory has inhibited the growth and reproduction of tiny lake creatures—microcrustaceans called daphnia magna—by up to 60 percent by exposing them to phthalate concentrations as low as three parts per billion.

The same creatures, it was also learned, can concentrate phthalate ten times in lake water by up to 13,000 times. Fish commonly feed on such creatures.

In other Missouri tests, food containing high phthalate levels produced abortions in guinea pigs and caused "large mortalities" in zebra fish. The zebra offspring usually died in a crescent shape, indicating disturbed calcium metabolism.

High levels of phthalate also produced dead fetuses and birth deformities in rats in tests by Dr. John Artian, director of the University of Tennessee's Materials Science Toxicology Laboratory and one of the nation's leading authorities on plasticizer pollution.

"I'm not worried about pregnant women being exposed to plasticizers," Dr. Artian said. "I am concerned that if these things are seeping into our bodies, it may have some effect over long periods on our cellular constituents. If we're breathing these things in or getting them through food wrappings or other sources, in 10 or 20 or 30 years there may be a biological effect."

Phthalates are a very oily solution. Our cell membranes are very oil-like. Consequently, phthalates could get into the membranes and maybe in some way alter them. It might put the cell under added stress, or make its components adhesive so they might not pass through the capillary beds of the lung. This may be a lead to a condition called "shock lung."

"Not Enough Research"

"All I am saying is that perhaps these substances are indeed innocuous, as everyone has believed. But there is not enough research on them. And financial support in this area is practically zero."

Both chemical firms and the Food and Drug Administration agree that no toxic effects whatsoever have been demonstrated in humans.

Plastic makers are seeking ways of chemically binding other chemicals to plasticizers, so the latter could not possibly migrate into the environment. But this goal has not been achieved even in the laboratory for the polyvinyl chloride plastics.

The basic problem, says Dr. Milne, is that up to now most chemicals have been considered innocent unless proved guilty.

Now, he said, "I think one should worry about anything that is absorbed from the outside, because that is by definition a pollutant. It may be that some are quite harmless, but I would assume that none is harmless unless proved otherwise."

On Wheat and Oranges

U.S. Hopes Break for Trade Will Emerge at EEC Parley

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP).—Trade concessions to U.S. farmers may emerge from a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from the Common Market countries that opens tomorrow.

The expected concessions would deal with increased stockpiling of Common Market wheat and reduced tariffs for U.S. oranges.

The United States wants the Common Market countries to stockpile 32 million tons of last year's wheat and 2.2 million tons of the coming year's crop. Holding this much wheat off world markets would help dispose of the bumper crop grown in the United States in 1971.

President Nixon's administration is insisting on trade concessions from Japan, Canada and the Common Market before it starts pressing a bill through Congress to devalue the dollar.

The Council of Ministers, chaired by Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, will also draft new offers on trade with Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Iceland.

The United States has objected to plans for free trade in most manufactured goods between the prospective 10 Common Market members and these countries. Since all would continue to charge tariffs against U.S. exports, American trade would suffer.

A first round of talks between the Common Market and these countries was completed in December. That round could not deal with problems on which the six present member countries had failed to agree among themselves, including the method of determining the origin of exports, trade in farm products, and a list of products in which there would not be free trade.

Among such sensitive products are newspaper and nonferrous metals. It will be hard to go on with negotiations unless the six can agree, for instance, on what they want to offer to Finland as a quid pro quo for making up half of Finland's exports to the community.

7 Spy Rings Said Broken in S. Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The South Korean Army security command announced yesterday that it has recently smashed seven North Korean espionage rings involving nine spies and 14 collaborators in Seoul, Taegu, and the eastern port town of Pusan.

The command said the arrested agents included an opposition party official, a university professor, a government official and two local labor union leaders.

The commission has put a compromise proposal to the council on rules of origin.

Portugal, with virtually no industrial exports, wants concessions on farm products.

Iceland wants to send its fish, mutton and aluminum to the Common Market without paying duty. But Iceland's recent introduction of a 50-mile fishing limit around its coast has not made the community more conciliatory. Belgium is due to ask the council for joint community action on the issue.

Belgium also wants the council to coordinate its offers on farm products to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Santiago, Chile, in April.

Scheel Sees 'New Elements' In Warsaw Pact Declaration

BONN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, in the first official West German comment on the declaration of the Warsaw Pact which met last week in Prague, said it contained new elements.

In a radio interview today, Mr. Scheel said that mention of the balancing of troop reductions was a new element. Also new, Mr. Scheel said, was the "removal of artificial barriers" as a topic for a European security conference.

The removal of these barriers "could mean that one wants to do more for the free exchange of information and ideas and more for the mutual contact of peoples in Europe," he suggested.

U.S. Army Chief In Europe Bars New Troop Cuts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Gen. Michael Davidson, U.S. Army commander in Europe, said today that his 155,000-man force was at its lowest possible point and he could not support suggestions for more troop cuts.

Gen. Davidson, in a copyrighted interview with the magazine U.S. News and World Report, was referring to suggestions in Congress for cuts of 50,000 to 100,000 men.

He said at his headquarters in Heidelberg, West Germany: "From my point of view it's just not supportable. Directly under my command I have four and one-half divisions plus other forces—for a total of approximately 155,000. I think that right now I'm just about at the minimum point that I would want to be."

Snowdon Aids Peruvian Boy

LIMA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A 4-year-old Peruvian boy is to be flown to Britain for a skull operation at the request of Lord Snowdon, husband of Britain's Princess Margaret.

The child, Carlos Alberto Yabar Gallegos, fell from the second floor of a building in the mountain city of Cuzco, in southeastern Peru.

Lord Snowdon, here on a photographic assignment for the Sunday Times of London, heard the cries of bystanders, saw the child, and took him in his car to a local hospital. Later he learned that the boy needed surgery, and asked the British Embassy here to arrange for him to be taken to London.

Richard Courant, Mathematician, Is Dead at 84

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP).—German-born Dr. Richard Courant, 84, regarded as one of the greatest organizers of mathematical research and teaching in the 20th century, died at New Rochelle Hospital on Thursday. He had been hospitalized since November by a stroke.

At a convocation honoring him on his 70th birthday in 1958, Dr. Niels Bohr, the Nobel laureate in physics, said that "Every physicist is in Dr. Courant's debt for the vast insight he has given us into mathematical methods for comprehending nature and the physical world."

Dr. Courant was born in Lublinitz, Silesia, and received his doctorate in mathematics at Göttingen. He came to the United States as a Jewish refugee from Hitlerism in the 1930s.

Luis (Zapatero) Guzman

LIMA, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Luis Guzman, 84, a retired Spanish bullfighter who fought under the name of Zapatero, died Friday in Lima where he had lived for many years.

Mr. Guzman, who became a matador in 1918, fought during the so-called golden age of bullfighting in the 1920s when Josecito and Juan Belmonte dominated the art.

Hugh McDermott

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Actor Hugh McDermott, 64, a veteran of the London West End stage, has died. It was announced yesterday.

He appeared in seven productions, which ran for a total of nearly 12 years, including "The Amorous Prawn" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

Paris Aide Urges A Mediterranean Policy by Europe

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP).—French Foreign Ministry official Jean de Lippowski said yesterday the nations of Europe should unite in a common policy to keep the Mediterranean from becoming a "superpower" battleground between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The ministry secretary of state told newsmen that in view of the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean "Western Europe should not go closer to the United States."

"The French government," Mr. de Lippowski said, "feels that the presence of the fleets of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean sea should move the nations of Europe . . . to formulate a common policy."

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DEATHS NOTICE

HARVEY C. MARTINEAU, 57, died in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 22. He is survived by his wife, Frances A. Martineau, three step-children, his sister, Mrs. John C. Chaffin, and his mother, Major Robert Martineau.

Least Reported of Crimes

Rape, Rapists — And Victims

By Martha Weinman Lear
Miss Lear is a freelance writer and author of "The Child Worshipers." This article is from "The New York Times Features Service."

NEW YORK (NYT)—Most rapes have no more particularity than most muggings. Occasionally there are cases with gothic overtones—an 83-year-old woman is picked up bodily from a bench, lifted over a park wall and raped in the bushes; a girl, just raped, cries out to a man passing by, "Please help me, I've been raped."

Rape is the least reported of all crimes, according to the FBI. In 1970, 37,270 rapes were reported, and an estimated four or five times that number were committed.

New York State law provides that every material element of a rape—penetration, force and the victim's vaginal tract, for example, would be taken as corroboration of penetration. The victim's prompt complaint, disheveled appearance, distraught manner, bruises, might be taken as corroboration of force, although not necessarily. The testimony of a witness to the event—other than the victim and not, of course, an accomplice—would be corroboration of identity.

Most states require no corroboration. Some require it to lesser degrees: New Jersey, for example, asks for corroboration of force. But New York's corroboration rule is by far the most stringent in the country, and therefore it is harder here to get a conviction for rape and perjury than in a low maximum sentence for a rape (25 years) than anywhere else.

The phenomenon so stringently faced by law rape has been astonishingly little understood and little written about, and remains the most mysterious of all crimes. In various times and places the rapist has been seen as a monster, a mental retardate, a gay blade.

The crime was punishable in Roman law by death; under William the Conqueror, by castration and loss of eyes. The punishment a society metes out for rape is an index to its sexual attitudes of the time. In 18th-century England offenders might escape sentence by marrying their victims, which presupposes the rapist as a kind of redeemable sport.

Victorian Attitudes

Victorian attitudes were predictably harsh. In one of the earliest (1863) psychological evolutions, Krafft-Ebing, in his monumental "Psychopathia Sexualis," considers rape under the heading "Lust-Murders."

He writes: "The crime of rape presumes a temporary, powerful excitement of sexual desire, induced by excess in alcohol or by some other condition... It is a fact that rape is very often the act of degenerate male imbeciles..."

Contemporary evaluations are less baroque, and much of the literature is singularly casual about the crime. Thus, psychologist Bernard J. Oliver Jr. notes:

"The rapists tend to be emotionally immature. Have deep feelings of insecurity and inferiority, are social pariahs, and seem to have considerable difficulty in having adequate social relations... In summary, we may say that victims can usually escape from any prolonged effects, if they are able to develop a sound emotional attitude about it."

Perhaps the most extensive study of the subject has been done by the Israeli sociologist Menachem Amir. A recent book called "Patterns of Forcible Rape" is based on his investigation of 646 rape cases in Philadelphia.

Mr. Amir's findings show that

several popular myths, none more tenaciously fixed in the public imagination than the idea—Krafft-Ebing's "ideological rape"—notwithstanding—that black men go after white women. In 77 percent of the cases studied, both victim and offender were black; in 18 percent, both were white; in 3 percent, a black man raped a white woman and, in 4 percent, a white man raped a black woman.

Mr. Amir does not purport to deal with two imponderables that law-enforcement agencies generally concede: that black rapists are more likely to be arrested than white, and that cases involving white victims are more likely to be vigorously pursued by the police.

The figures simply depict rape as an overwhelmingly intraracial event, and the victims as overwhelmingly black. Much the same picture emerges from other studies in Florida and Washington, D.C.

Mr. Amir found further:

- In two-thirds of the cases, there was no alcohol factor.
- In one-third of the cases, victim and offender had known one another prior to the rape.
- Three-quarters of the rapes—particularly the group rapes, which made up 48 percent of the total—had been planned. Most were committed indoors, a third in the victims' homes; the legendary dark-alley rape was rare.
- Most rapes were committed on weekends, the peak time being Fridays between 8 p.m. and midnight.
- Most offenders were aged 15 to 24; most victims were 15 to 19.
- Most were unmarried.
- Ninety percent of the offenders ranged from skilled workers down to the retired and unemployed; black offenders were twice as high as the rate of unemployed blacks in the city.

Now Mr. Amir's findings grow more interpretive:

- Nineteen percent of the cases are deemed "victim-precipitated." The term is defined: "... those rape cases in which the victim actually—or so it is interpreted by the offender—agreed to sexual relations but retracted before the actual act or did not resist strongly enough when the suggestion was made by the offender (a)."
- Twenty percent of the victims are deemed to have "bad" reputations. The term is not defined.
- Verbal coercion, intimidation by gesture or intimidation with a weapon was used in 97 percent of the cases; some physical violence, ranging from roughness to choking, was used in 85 percent of the cases. Mr. Amir observes:

"As it is commonly believed that almost no woman wants to be deprived of her sexual self-determination, it was surprising to find that over 80 percent of the victims failed to resist their attackers in any way."

No contemporary study suggests that rapists are madmen; nor that they are, as a group, oversexed, nor that they are, as a group, that persist despite its patent illogic. There has been no persuasive finding that they are deprived of other sexual outlets. Why, then, do they rape?

At the Rahway, N.J., State Prison, psychologist William Prendergast runs the Rahway Treatment Unit for Sex Offenders. By state law, anyone convicted of a sex crime must be examined by a board of psychiatrists.

If he is diagnosed as a "repetitive compulsive offender," his sentence becomes indeterminate (up to a statutory maximum, for rape, or 30 years), and he must be treated in Dr. Prendergast's unit. If he is not so diagnosed, he is sentenced as a criminal.

Thus New Jersey is one of the few states that makes a clear medical and legal distinction between rapists and other sexual offenders. Possibly the failure to make this distinction has perpetuated much of the rape

mythology, because the difference between the two is as night is to day.

- Average I.Q.'s are higher in the psychiatric population than in the criminal population.
- The psychiatric offenders have a broad range of educational and achievement levels. Among the criminal offenders, the level is generally low.
- The psychiatric offenders run the gamut from poverty to wealth and social position. The criminal offenders are mostly from the ghetto.
- The psychiatric population is primarily white. The criminal population is overwhelmingly black.

Much of the psychiatric population is sexually inhibited. The criminal population is not.

Naive About Sex

"The typical psychiatric offender," says Dr. Prendergast, "is usually a very gentle and seductive person, and incredibly naive about sex. He'll live on masturbation and fantasy and always hide in a corner of the locker room feeling inadequate. It's not that these men can't perform, but that they feel they can't satisfy... Many are latent homosexuals. They overcompensate by committing the overt, aggressive, heterosexual act of rape, and all these men are raping their mothers. Symbolically, they are murdering their mothers; they are just using the penis as a weapon instead of a knife or a gun."

The psychiatric rapist knows that he is sick, Dr. Prendergast says. Typically he feels tremendous guilt and shame, and concern for his victim. But the hallmarks of the criminal rapist are that he feels no guilt, has no concern and does not accept that anything is wrong with him; nor do his fellow inmates. Dr. Prendergast explains:

"The criminal rapist is a hero in prison, idealized as a highly masculine figure. It's the child molester who's at the bottom of the prison hierarchy. He's the guy they really hate, and if they had a chance, they'd kill him. But the rapist is a very popular fellow. He knows that society sees his act as evil, but he doesn't see it as evil... His whole background is one in which the man is the king of his castle, and women are tolerated as slaves—and he simply takes what he wants."

"It's not because he doesn't have available sex—I've never met a criminal rapist who doesn't have available sex—but simply because he feels tremendous contempt and hostility for women, and this is his way of expressing it."

"Rape is a conscious process of intimidation of women," says Feminist Germaine Greer. "I am told that the potential of rape as a strong feminist issue first became apparent last year, when a topless dancer on the West Coast went to a local feminist meeting with a complaint."

She had been hired to dance at a stag party several days before the guest-of-honor's wedding. After her performance, the men all raped her and then threw her out without paying her for dancing.

The feminists took what must have seemed an inspired action, although bleeding for the dancer, who is a topless dancer, is a sign of rape. "JOHN—IS A RAPEST." Word of the incident traveled to a meeting of the New York radical feminists.

"I must say, at first I didn't see it as an issue for us," says Susan Brownmiller, a feminist who is writing a book about rape. "I thought prostitution was more serious. But then one of our women was raped, bitch-slapped home from a college weekend. I was appalled at her getting herself into such a position. We had huge discussions on that, asking ourselves, how culpable was she?"

"Then we organized a 'Speak Out on Rape,' and different women stood up and told how they'd been raped. One woman described how a medical student



took her to see the residents' quarters, and raped her. Afterward, he said, 'I'm sorry that happened. I suppose we should go out and eat.' And what enraged her in retrospect, she said, was that she wasn't.

"You see, what we all realized was that women accept the fact that men are conditioned to be rapists, but they don't accept the fact that they are conditioned to be victims."

Other rape victims spoke bitterly of their experiences with the police. One said, "They advise you not to fight, just lie back and enjoy it—enjoy it!—and then, when it happens, they ask, 'How come you didn't resist?' When it happened to me, one cop said, 'Tell me the truth, don't all women secretly want to get raped?'"

Rape Fantasies

Rape is, indeed, a common fantasy theme among women. Once, for a writing project, I discussed with several dozen women the general themes of their sex fantasies. Better than half of them described rape; but it was always in the precise circumstances, and by the specific men, of their choice. It was absolutely clear from the nature of the material that these fantasies served no wish to be genuinely raped, but a wish to feel powerless—I can't blame myself, he made me do it—in a desired sexual encounter. Still, the fantasy exists, and it feeds the myth.

Feminists talk about rape as "a way of keeping women in their place," and of "marriage as legalized rape" ("Say a woman's got three kids and no place else to go, and the husband comes home drunk and wants her, and she knows that if she refuses he'll beat the hell out of her," says Dr. Prendergast. "If that's not psychological rape, I don't know what is.")

To the male chauvinist, every rape—barring the grossest criminal assault—is a seduction. To many feminists, every seduction is a rape: "A guy comes up for a cup of coffee and he starts coming on to me in that way, he's frigging me, 'Oh, come on, you know you really want to'... and he keeps at it and keeps at it until finally you give in because he's just plain exhausted. You isn't that a form of rape?"

Well, I don't know. It is an insidious form of persuasion, certainly, but persuasion is not coercion. As Dr. Prendergast points out: "In rape, the victim submits involuntarily. In seduction, she submits selectively."

One can refuse to be persuaded, and to claim that women's conditioned passivity makes it impossible for her to refuse is

somehow less than honest. Women do, after all, play the game of No and Maybe; and men, thus, do tend to ignore the No and pursue the Maybe.

One may argue validly, as feminists do, that this is a false and shabby way for human relations to proceed, but it is preposterous, in this time and place, to argue that every woman who goes into a sexual encounter saying "no" comes out of it as a rape victim.

A feminist told me this story: She had invited a man up to her apartment for coffee after a date. "He said, 'Hey, let's make it,' I said, 'Oh, no. No way.' He said, 'Listen, I think you'd better. You better be a good girl and cooperate,' and he grabbed at me. I tried to argue. I said, 'Look, I don't want to. How could you enjoy it if I don't want to? We're the educated type, right? We're worried about whether we'll enjoy it.'"

"He pushed me on the bed and, when I started to cry, he said, 'Be a good girl, or something bad will happen,' and he held his fist in front of my face. I felt in real danger. I gave in."

"Later I walked into the police station without a mark on me and said, 'I've been raped.' They gave me that leer—you know, that New York Cop Leer. They brought in the guy for questioning. He said, 'She was perfectly willing,' and that was all there was to it. Now, what do you call that?"

Dumb Seduction

Call it rape, and share her outrage that the man got away with it. But another feminist told me this story.

Her friend, an artist, went to see a cartoonist about a job. "In the middle of the interview he put his arms around her and started kissing her, all the while talking about the job. Well, she wanted the job badly, and she figured she'd have no chance if she wasn't nice—that's how women are trained, isn't it?—to be nice—so she kept right on talking. And he kept going further and further, and this poor girl was so unable to get herself out of the victim role that she just let herself be taken off to the bedroom and raped."

I call that a dumb seduction. At any rate, women will have to do their own coping with this sort of thing. More pressing is the problem of real rape victims who cannot find justice in the courts.

Distant Galaxies Seem to Obey Different Rules

Laws of Universe in Question

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT)—Recent astronomical observations have so shaken the foundations of current theory that some physicists are proposing that the laws governing events here and now may not be valid in other regions of space and time.

The observations, for example, have brought into question the reliability of the yardstick used in estimating distances to far-away galaxies.

They have revealed objects that seem to be moving faster than light, contrary to assumed physical law. And they seemingly have shown objects whose energy output defies explanation.

Among the proposals advanced to explain such observations is a theory that atoms were lighter and gravity stronger millions of years ago, when the observed events occurred. They are so distant that it has taken that long for their light to reach the earth.

A more radical suggestion is that matter is entering this universe from other universes, carrying with it the physical "constants" characteristic of those universes. Among such "constants" would be gravity.

Hypotheses of this sort represent a basic departure from the concept, born in the work of Sir Isaac Newton, that the laws controlling the fall of an apple on earth also apply in the most distant parts of the universe.

Interviews with astrophysicists here and abroad have indicated that most of them hope and believe the observations can be reconciled with conventional laws. Yet unconventional explanations have been put forth by internationally known scientists and published in reputable scientific journals.

The 'Big Bang'

The yardstick that is now being questioned has provided the chief pillar of the concept that the universe is expanding as a consequence of its origin in a fiery "big bang." It is the so-called red shift in the wavelengths of light from distant galaxies.

As a rule, the dimmer the light from a galaxy—presumably because of its greater distance—the more its characteristic wavelengths of light are lengthened, shifting toward the red end of the spectrum. This red shift, it has been assumed, is caused by motion of the galaxy away from the earth as an aftermath of the "big bang."

The faster it recedes, according to the assumption, the greater this red shift, just as the wavelengths of sound from a horn are lengthened as the vehicle moves away from the observer, lowering its pitch.

However, a number of galaxies have recently been observed with red shifts radically different from those of their seemingly nearest companions. In several cases the differences in their motion, relative to the earth, amount to about 12,500 miles a second.

This had caused scientists to ask if the galaxies are really flying apart at such speed or if the red shifts have been caused in some other way.

Similar doubts have been caused by the observation of apparently distant objects that, according to the red shift yardstick, seem to be three billion light-years distant—a light-year is the distance light travels in a year—and flying apart at 10 times the speed of light. This raises the possibility that the red shift might be grossly misleading. If so, the objects could be much nearer and hence moving more slowly.

Radical Proposals

The explanation advanced by Sir Fred Hoyle, recently knighted by Queen Elizabeth, is that atoms have been getting steadily heavier. In the past, when their weight was less, he says, the light they emitted was redder. Thus the red shift, seen in distant galaxies, would be at least

in part an indication of their greater youth, in terms of the universe's life history.

Since it has taken the light millions of years to reach us, we see the galaxies as they were when, according to Sir Fred, their atoms were lighter, their light redder and their gravity stronger.

The most radical proposals of recent months concern the possible existence of "black holes" and "white holes."

A generation ago it was deduced, from Albert Einstein's formulations of relativity theory, that the inward pressure of very large accumulations of matter could produce objects approaching infinite density within an infinitely small radius.

The gravitational field of such an object would be so intense that light could not escape from it or pass close by, thus producing a "black hole" in the sky.

A year ago, Dr. John A. Wheeler, of Princeton University, and his associate, Dr. Remo Ruffini, predicted that the first indication of the existence of "black holes" would come from the detection of a massive, yet invisible, object circling a visible star. Such an object, they said, would manifest its presence through X-ray emissions and its gravitational influence on the visible companion.

'White Holes'

The X-rays would be generated as matter was drawn in by the super-powerful gravity of the "black hole" and collided with gas on the "holes" outer fringes. In recent weeks several objects have been identified that, at least to some extent, match the "black hole" criteria.

The "white hole" concept is far more controversial. A hole considered basic to physics, on the atomic level, is that any process that runs in one direction should just as readily run backwards.

From this it is argued that, if matter can "go down the drain" into a "black hole," perhaps vanishing entirely from our universe's framework of space and time, why should the opposite process not occur?

This has been proposed, for example, by Dr. Robert M. Hjelming of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, W. Va. He believes that, in this way, it is possible to explain a major problem in astrophysics.

That problem is the nature of the process enabling quasars and the cores of some galaxies to shine with extraordinary brilliance. Quasars are objects that, from their red shifts, seem to be the most distant observable bodies in the sky.

Some 20 years ago the Soviet astronomer Viktor A. Ambartsumian drew attention to seemingly explosive events at the cores of some galaxies and suggested that processes unknown to science might be at work there. This possibility has subsequently been explored by Sir Fred Hoyle and others.

Cores of Galaxies

Dr. Hjelming's proposal is that the cores of galaxies and quasars are "white holes" through which matter from other universes, existing in other space-time reference frames, is entering our universe. Such matter would

have departed from the other universe via a "black hole."

Conversely, the matter wafting in a "black hole" of our universe is flowing into another via a "white hole." A modification would be return via the core of a galaxy in our own universe.

Such ideas have been explored, as well, by such Soviet scientists as Dr. Andrei D. Sakharov and I.D. Novikov.

Red Shifts

It has been proposed that if some galaxies, via "black hole-white hole" links, are being fed matter carrying the physical constants of another universe, that could explain their discordant red shifts.

Sir Fred, cofounder of the so-called steady-state concept of the universe, has long argued for the creation of matter to fill gaps in his cosmology. A steady-state universe is one that is expanding but eternal and internally unchanging. However, to fill the gaps produced by expansion, new matter must be formed.

One of Sir Fred's earlier suggestions involved anti-matter particles—mirror images of particles of matter. Thus the electron, which has a negative electric charge, has an anti-matter counterpart with identical mass but a positive charge. Anti-matter particles interact and vanish on contact with particles of matter and therefore live only briefly in our matter-dominated world.

Sir Fred's suggestion was that equal amounts of matter and anti-matter are formed in the "black holes." However, to conform to one of the symmetries of nature, in which a light wave, when converted into matter, produces one particle of matter and one particle of anti-matter.

One-Sided Universe

Physicists are troubled by the apparent one-sided nature of our universe, which, according to the symmetries of nature, should contain equal amounts of matter and anti-matter. Dr. Hjelming believes his concept of "black-hole-white-hole" links between universes may be the answer.

He likens the situation to the oft-cited representation of the universe in terms of galaxies sprinkled over the surface of an expanding balloon. The balloon represents the four-dimensional curvature of space and time. As it swells, the galaxies draw farther apart.

On his view, however, there is a matching universe on the inner surface of this "balloon," linked to the outer one by "white-hole-black-hole" connections.

Matter "falling" through a "black hole" from this universe comes out as anti-matter in the "white hole" of its sister universe, whose anti-matter composition balances the domination of our own universe by matter.

Thus the matter of which we and our world is made would formerly have been the anti-matter of another universe.

The reaction of many astrophysicists to such speculations is that there is no real evidence that other universes exist or that matter is being formed in the matter is being formed in the cores of galaxies. They prefer to seek explanations in accepted laws of physics.

But, as one of them put it recently, "Rarely in history have theorists questioned so fundamentally the precepts of their time."

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Serbs vs. Croats: Ancient Prejudices Continue to Boil

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (WP).—Sometimes what people think is true can be as important as what is true.

This may be the case with the Serbs and the Croats, the two principal nationalities of Yugoslavia, who are once again going through a bumpy time in their relations.

For what they say about each other sometimes is so colored with emotional prejudices and historical digressions that a foreigner can only wonder where the truth lies.

At a New Year's party in Belgrade this year, there was a young film director whose father had owned a liquor distillery in a Croatian town before the war. The father, a Serb, had been brutally murdered in 1941 by members of the Croat fascist organization, the Ustashi. The son and his Austrian mother spent the war in a concentration camp. This story, told to a Croatian friend in the Croat capital of Zagreb, however, drew an instantaneous response.

The gist of it was that thousands of Croats, including Social Democrats, Communists and members of the Zagreb intelligentsia, had also been murdered by the Ustashi; that President Tito, leader of the World War II partisans, was himself a Croat, and the first guerrilla brigades had been formed in Croatia.

Or another example from personal experience.

Pravo

Driving through Croatia a few months ago, a foreigner asked a policeman directions. "Straight ahead," said the officer, using the word "pravo" (commonly used in Serbia) rather than the alternative used in Croatia.

"You see," said the Croat passenger in the car angrily. "Our Republic of Croatia is policed by Serbs. Belgrade (the capital of Yugoslavia and of Serbia) controls everything."

This story, repeated in Belgrade, elicited the comment that "Croats are better trained and better educated than Serbs. They simply don't want to be policemen."

Lately, the clash of interests between Serbs and Croats has been blunted out in the economic sphere.

In several towns on the Adriatic coast belonging to the territory of Croatia, Serbian banking and construction companies have been setting up offices. Serb businessmen in Belgrade say they are being taken advantage of by Yugoslavians open market for investment. But a Croat in Zagreb admitted a different explanation: Belgrade has been draining money from Croatia for 25 years. It is no wonder that our banks cannot find the cash to finance these undertakings.

Finding the rationale behind these ancient prejudices is not easy. Even the singing of the rewar Serbian anthem "Boze pravde" (God give us justice) has all kinds of connotations among Croats. An Orthodox Serbian priest, charged with nationalism, was accused of saying at "we couldn't ask for a better them."

These examples show the Serb-Croat conflict at its most basic. A foreigner could begin to pre-empt who is right. It would be hard to generalize that Serbs and Croats all hate each other.

About 15 percent of the marriages in Yugoslavia are nationally mixed, and the vast majority of these are between Serbs and Croats.

Language

Yet it is impossible to overlook the ties of nation that are deeply felt by more than 8 million Serbs, over 4 million Croats, and some 8 million Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Yugoslav Albanians, Moslems, Hungarians, Turks, Bulgars and Gypsies.

In 1967, the matter of language became grounds for a major political affair when 18 Croatian scientific institutions headed by 180 scholars, including 80 Communists, charged that the Croatian dialect of the Serbo-Croat language was discriminated against in relation to Serbian.

To a foreigner, the language "difference" seems ridiculously obscure. To make matters even more complicated, some Croats use the Serbian literary dialect while the Croat dialect is used in Montenegro, the mountain republic inhabited by a warrior branch of the Serbs.

Yet religion and alphabet (Catholic and Latin in Croatia, Orthodox and Cyrillic in Serbia) is still a fairly reliable guide to distinguishing between these two Slav peoples, and a powerful source of their divisions.

The voice of reason often seems to prevail in Bosnia, where a young teacher of English said to me, "When Croats and Serbs start fighting, we Bosnians get killed."

The Moslems

Let the already bewildered reader forget Bosnia, in central Yugoslavia, it is the only place in the world where "Moslem" is an ethnic as well as religious term. The prime minister of Yugoslavia is an "ethnic Moslem" from Bosnia—and presumably, a loyal Communist and atheist. All this means is that his forebears were Slavs who preferred Islam to the religions of Rome or Constantinople.

The Croats and the Slovenes, though pushed around by Austria-Hungary, were open to the currents of the Roman Catholic Church, Europe and the Renaissance. But the Serbs were Christianized by the Byzantine Empire, and they missed the Renaissance because of the Turkish occupation.

The last Turks left the mighty fortress over the Danube, Belgrade's Kalemegdan, only in 1947. The subsequent independence of Serbia became a strong magnet for the "captive Slav nations," such as the Croats and Slovenes.

'Great Serbianism'

Visionaries in both Serbia and Croatia dreamed of human and equal union of the Slav brothers. But in Belgrade, this idealistic strain was mingled with elements of "Great Serbianism," a euphemism for Serbian hegemony, and in Croatia with strains of "pure nationalism" favoring complete independence. Both strains still exist.

Croat "nationalists" suffer from complexes brought on by years of domination by stronger powers, including Serbia.

Serb "nationalists" suffer from a sense of diminishing empire brought on by the creation of a



President Tito of Yugoslavia

...the nationalists in his country are making themselves felt.

New Macedonian republic out of southern Serbia in 1945, and by the "anti-colonialism" of Albanians living in the now autonomous province that once formed southwest Serbia.

Positive as the inward-turning self-discovery of the long neglected Albanian minority is, nationalism takes nastier forms elsewhere.

It is an outlet for the frustrations of workers whose wages have been canceled by bankrupt factories, of peasants without unemployment insurance and of factory managers who can't ad-

just to the new requirements to show productivity and profits. They find it easy to blame their troubles on "Belgrade" or "the Serbs," or "the Croats."

President Tito does not have the option of declaring a dictatorship as King Alexander did in 1929 after a decade of Serb-Croat friction.

The Tito reputation rests on his forsaking Stalinism and Stalin's centralist solution of using force on various nationalities in dealing with his own multi-national Soviet state.

France's Fight on Language Pollution

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (UPI).—The government's new effort to purify the French language through ridding it of foreign words appears doomed to the same fate as Hitler's Sprachreinigung of 35 years ago.

Language usage cannot be legislated. That the official policy has little chance of being followed by the people was amply illustrated in a page of correspondence published in *Le Monde* a few days ago.

Still, given the current state of the French language, the effort is understandable. The French are justifiably worried over the spate of foreign words, especially English, that have worked their way into French, and often are neither correctly understood nor correctly pronounced by the Frenchmen who use them.

The consensus of *Le Monde's* readers was that if the influx of these foreign words was on balance a good thing, they should be "transliterated." Thus was the French suffix "age" suggested for English words ending in "ing." Parking, baby-sitting, living, marketing, for example, would become "parkeage," etc.

But there are also deeper, political motives for the official campaign. One is that the French feel that British entry into the Common Market will enhance the spread of English on the Continent. A second reason is French policy toward Africa: France wants a pure French language to flourish among the new states of black Africa as the lingua franca for the scores of tribes and na-

Many Call It French Poorification

tions of that continent. President Diori Hamani of Niger could have said no sweeter words to visiting President Georges Pompidou than when he told him in Niamey that the French language was opening up a "new world" for Africans.

German Effort

Unfortunately, as the Germans discovered, there is very little that can be done to govern language usage. There is a kind of linguistic Gresham's Law in operation that assures that the most convenient words will be used. One of *Le Monde's* correspondents reported that even Hitler's methods achieved only "variable" results. Hitler could not rid German of the word "sausage," for example, because German had only the obscure word "Frankfurter" to replace it. It didn't catch on. And if Hitler was able to replace the Latinized word *Discipline* (discipline) with "Disziplin," the change did not survive National Socialism. "Disziplin" is again the official word in West German jurisprudence.

At least the phenomenon works in all directions. If the Germans inherited grace, to their infinite benefit, France can thank German for *vacances*, the official French word for a vacation. It was named when a German general on a visit to France spied one and asked, "Was ist das?" Since the thing had no name in either language it was called, and still is, a *vacances*.

Several weeks ago *Le Monde*

published an article by Jacques Cellard concluding that it was historically absurd to strive for linguistic purism. Mr. Cellard maintained that the omnipresence of such English words in French as gadget, baby-sitting, living-room, pub, bar, drink, business, hardware, jet-set, management, etc., was based on a kind of snobism that no official campaign would alter.

But this, too, works in reverse. Any reader of John Updike's "Couple" will remember his cast of New Englanders constantly using French to impress their friends. And these, like many English words in French, were often misused. Such French words as *ganche*, although *bras*, *sieste*, *foyer*, *bureau*, *doublé*, *entendre*, *parole*, *boudoir*, *entrée*, *bon mot*, *nom de plume* and *boutique* are all misused in one way or another in English.

There are also some areas of English in which French words dominate as much as English words dominate the French business world. English culinary terminology, with its *maitre d'*, *la carte*, *table d'hôte*, *à la mode*, *entrée*, *coupe du jour*, *omelette*, *brochette* and *sauté* would be an example. In the fine arts as well, French has deeply enriched English vocabulary.

Appeal Factors

This English language capacity for adaptation and assimilation, far from limiting it, has made it the most widely used and useful language in the world. For it is

not the return to restrictive purity that gives a language universal appeal, but usefulness and precision without sacrifice of beauty. English, with its different derivations, has at least a third more words than the Romance languages, and this foreign influence, far from destroying the language, has been one of its principal sources of strength. As Mr. Cellard states, "Acquis-propre adds," there is no good reason to manipulate a language. "It might be the patriotic thing to do," he writes, but it is false linguistics.

In any case, *Le Monde's* readers apparently don't share the official point of view that the language is threatened. One reader said that the trouble with French was precisely that it had lost the capacity for adaptation it had in the days when howling green could become "bleuetin." Another reader thought that the real problem was not words but syntax. Still another was concerned about malapropisms. The new government policy, he said, "would simply be laughable if it didn't turn our attention from this real problem."

The most critical appraisal, however, came from a Mr. André Moneton, who said that foreign words should be encouraged into the language. "Such an idea," wrote Mr. Moneton, "seems very desirable to me for it would facilitate the exchange of ideas, of products and of cultural values."

"Every foreign word admitted into French," continued Mr. Moneton, "constitutes an element of common language, a kind of anti-Tower of Babel, that will contribute a better understanding and entente among people."

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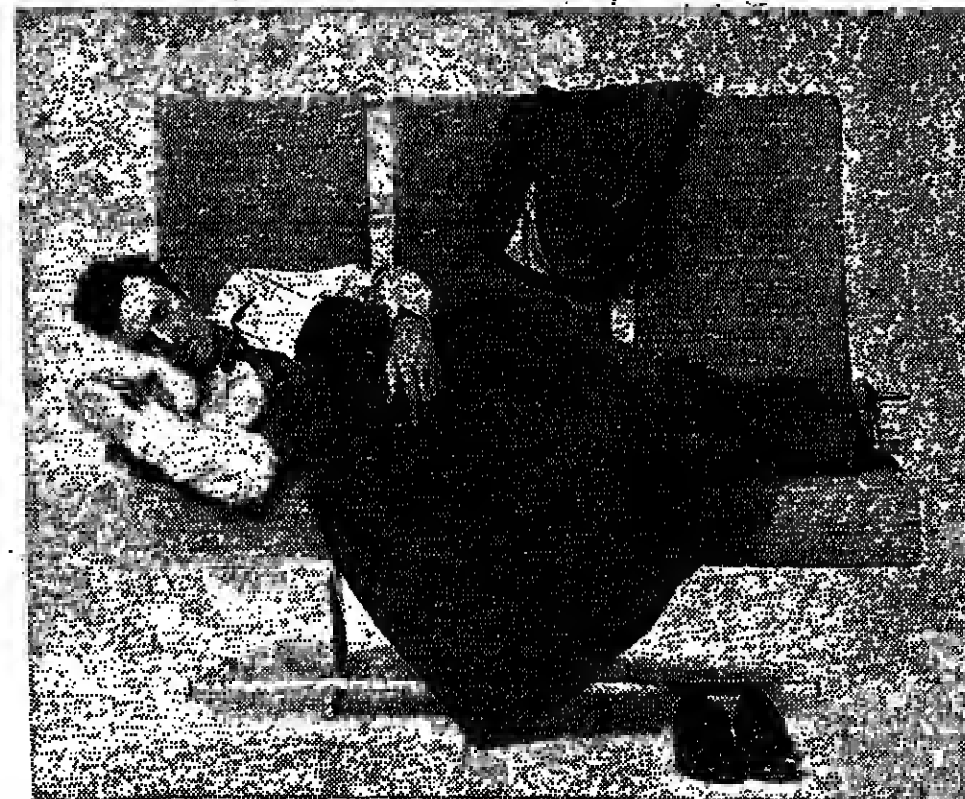
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British '71 Work Days Lost: The Worst Year Since 1926

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Britain lost 13.5 million working days through strikes in 1971, more than any year since the 1926 general strike.

But figures published in the Department of Employment Gazette day showed reductions in the number of stoppages and in the days involved, compared with 1970.

Lending some support to the government's claim to have cut a level of pay-rise demands, the figures showed average weekly pay rose 10 percent in 1971 compared with 13.5 percent in 1970. Industrial experts said the government still had a long way to go to reduce the level to the average of the previous decade.

In 1969, for example, average pay rose only 5.7 percent. Strikes cost 13,558,000 working days in 1971, compared with 980,000 in 1970 and 6,846,000 in 1969. In 1926 more than 162 million working days were lost, most of them because of the general strike.

Workers affected by 1971 stoppages were about 1,173,000, compared with 1,801,000 in 1970. The number of stoppages in 1971 was 23, compared with 3,906 in 1970 and the lowest since 1967.

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The Gaiety of Nations

When David Garrick, the great actor, died, Samuel Johnson wrote that his passing had "eclipsed the gaiety of nations" and "diminished the public stocks of harmless pleasure." Nearly two centuries later, the gaiety of nations is seldom evident on the stage or in the press, and the stock of "public" pleasure is usually relegated to the back pages of newspapers—among the comic strips, in the "People" column, and the writings of Art Buchwald and Russell Baker. And even here there is enough acidity, of fact or of comment, to make the reader doubt whether the pleasure is quite harmless.

In this sad state, when the world's news is dominated by ideologies tearing at one another's throats, by the terrors of genocide and the threats of nuclear holocausts, when money is a master of most solemn public import (as well as of grubby private concern) it comes as a strange kind of relief to follow the interwavings of the Hughes affair.

It has all the inventive tension of an elaborate *roman policier*—the reclusive billionaire whose disembodied voice emerges at unpredictable intervals; the mysterious blonde, (or brunette—take your choice); the much-wandering writer with a home on a Mediterranean isle (wily Odysseus?); corporations of great size and skill at their trades, red-faced at their own startling inaptitudes; palace guards at war around their invisible emperor. But murder is not anticipated, the large sums involved have, for the reader, all the reality of the glittering tin foil in the casket that a stage Monte Christo opens in his lath-and-canvas cave—

and one cannot turn to the back of the book to find the answer to the puzzle.

There has been much solemn discussion of the social utility or social harm implicit in the popularity of the detective story, the novel of suspense. Crime, whether between the covers of a book, within the frame of moving-picture or television screens, or behind the footlights, does not always produce "harmless pleasure." Imitative plane hijackers have caused much anguish; urban revolutionaries and addicts in need of a fix wreak equal havoc on the streets. Cunning fraud can bring unhappiness to the unpublicized many as well as the clamorous few, and the popular tendency to cloak robbery on a large scale (like the British train robbery some years ago) with a kind of Sherwood Forest romanticism is admittedly deplorable.

But to a generation that has known many evils, evils done with the best intentions, deaths and maimings inflicted for the highest motives, there is a curious quality, not innocence, but rather detachment from the uglier realities, about the affair of the Howard Hughes "Autobiography." No great issues (except for those immediately involved) hang on the solution of the mystery; governments and currencies will not fall; it will even be difficult to draw any morals of much import from the case. It will not divert attention from the grimmer issues of the day—but the average citizen, of whatever country, can follow the details with understandable interest and essentially harmless pleasure. A note of wry gaiety has been injected into the threnody of the nations.

The Peace Plan

President Nixon's peace plan, as revealed in the world in general and to the American electorate in particular last week in his own special brand of TV spectacular, does represent a significant advance of the American position in the complex negotiating effort to bring an end to the Vietnam war. While Mr. Nixon's dramatic announcement may indeed have been timed to soften up American and world opinion for a massive renewal of aerial bombing in response to the anticipated major Tet offensive on the part of Hanoi, the fact remains that the proposals are substantial enough, and are flexible enough, to warrant more serious exploration from the naturally suspicious enemy than has yet been publicly evidenced.

Mr. Nixon's plan is certainly not foolproof, and it is perfectly clear why the other side has not rushed to accept it. He has not abandoned the Thieu regime, as not only Hanoi but also many of Mr. Nixon's most earnest domestic critics insist must be done before peace can be expected in Indochina; but what he has proposed is a series of steps that could lead to a change of government in South Vietnam through a process in which all shades of opinion—Communist as well as anti-Communist—would have a part, while the fighting came to an end.

But on the political arrangements, the cease-fire, the withdrawal in exchange for prisoners of war, and other issues as well, the Nixon plan clearly leaves room for negotiation. Though the steady withdrawal of American ground troops and the continued failure of Vietnamization place the United States in an increasingly difficult bargaining position, it would be too much to expect Mr. Nixon to come forward with a plan immediately acceptable to Hanoi. What can be expected and now has at last been partially accomplished is a plan that should invite serious response from Hanoi in a forward-moving negotiation.

In fact, the secret Kissinger meetings last year in Paris with Le Duc Tho, member of the North Vietnam Politburo, did much to advance these negotiations by undertaking detailed discussions on a political settlement in South Vietnam, something that Washington had not been willing to talk about with Hanoi alone in the past.

This does not mean that the administration has given up its hope that the Communists ultimately will accept, or at least

negotiate, the detailed terms of a political solution with the Saigon government. Nor have the Communists backed away from their refusal to talk to the Saigon government—even to negotiate its replacement. But, for the first time, there has been a serious exchange about the central issue of the conflict: how power is to be exercised in South Vietnam when the war ends.

Obviously, Washington and Hanoi are poles apart on this issue. But some progress has been made toward closing the gap. The critical divergence has to do with how South Vietnam shall be governed in the transitional period between an agreement—which, in the view of both sides, must include a cease-fire—and the holding of elections.

The Communists propose an interim coalition government made up of one-third of their representatives, one-third of representatives of a new Saigon government without President Thieu and one-third of other factions. But they insist on a veto over the participants they do not name. Essentially, they favor elections that confirm an outcome known in advance and achieved by negotiations. The United States has been proposing a process meaningful to Americans but less so to Vietnamese—elections leading to an unknown outcome.

In the secret conversations, the United States for the first time evidently discussed with Hanoi, without commitment, the composition of the interim coalition government the Communists were proposing. It was clear to Hanoi that the representative "independent" body the United States and Saigon want to run the elections could have powers approaching that of an interim coalition government. Washington evidently is prepared to have equal representation on the commission of the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and third groups chosen jointly by the two chief adversaries.

Hanoi's answer is still awaited on this critical point. Other points of difference between Washington and Hanoi appear to be negotiable, including the terms of American withdrawal and prisoner release.

For the first time in four years of effort the way seems open for serious negotiation of a peace settlement—if both sides are really prepared to accept a political compromise rather than a continued effort to achieve a military victory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Africa Visit

President Pompidou has lately been accused, both by Communists and by ultra-Gaullists, of "slipping toward Atlanticism" in his foreign policy. Whatever the merits of this accusation in general there is one area of the world where he appears fully

determined to preserve the full heritage of his predecessor, and that is the former colonies of black Africa. Most of these countries remain heavily dependent on France and their rulers cannot afford to let it appear that French support for them is in any danger of weakening.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1897
PARIS—Since the unification of the Russian currency with the new gold ruble, Russia seems to be on the right road. As a matter of fact, nothing short of a European war could produce a financial crisis in Russia. The value of the land is advancing steadily, the population of 130 million is increasing at the rate of 2 million a year, and the vast resources of gold, iron and coal are being rapidly developed to insure the country's future.

Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1922
WASHINGTON, D.C.—One hundred persons were killed and probably more than 250 injured when the roof of the Knickerbocker moving-picture theater in the fashionable district of Columbia Road and 18th Street collapsed in the middle of the evening performance last night under the weight of snow which had fallen during the day. After working throughout the night, police, firemen and the Marines had recovered most of the bodies, but the search goes on.



Muskie on the Stump

By James Reston

DATONA BEACH, Fla.—On the scale of popular interests in Florida these days, presidential politics rate fairly low—well behind the weather, health tips, sports, prices, skyjackings, or Disney World.

The Democratic candidates are all over the state and are getting fairly good play in the papers, and on television, but when you ask voters for their choice, most of them seem surprised, as if it were a silly question.

With more than six weeks to go before the balloting here March 14, Muskies, Humphreys, McGovern, Lindsay and Jackson seem to be trying to cut down the George Wallace vote, and they're all using the same argument.

Vote Wasted

Wallace, they say, is not going to be nominated by the Democratic party, so why waste your vote? Muskies think this appeal is beginning to get over, and since he is the leading challenger, his views on the campaign are perhaps more interesting than most.

He does not sound very hopeful about his chances in Florida. At least he is playing it cool and building an excuse in case he does not win here. There is a good chance, he thinks, that the liberal vote in Florida will be divided four ways, leaving the conservative vote primarily to Wallace, so he is looking beyond Florida, to other states where he thinks this vote will be more representative of the nation, and where he believes his chances are improving steadily.

For example, he expects his old friend Robert Humphrey, with powerful support from organized labor, Negroes and elderly voters, to do well in Florida, but he also thinks that Humphrey's strength is waning in the big industrial states, such as Pennsylvania, which used to be Humphrey country.

Muskies believes the dominant mood of the country at present is for peace and unity after years of war abroad and turmoil at home, and that this mood tends to favor his candidacy.

He does not claim that he has an enthusiastic popular national following, but only that he has avoided alienating any large bloc of voters, and that he has a better chance of unifying the

Democratic party and holding the center in the electorate as a whole than any of the other challengers.

He notes, for example, that Gov. Milton J. Scharp of Pennsylvania supported him, not because of any personal feeling, but simply because 80 percent of the Democratic county chairmen and 70 percent of the Democratic state legislators in Pennsylvania thought he had a better chance to defeat President Nixon than anybody else.

Muskies does not agree with those who say the Indochina war is not a major campaign issue. He claims that he is getting a more enthusiastic response to his simple cry for bringing all the men home, including the POWs, than for anything else.

He is not attacking President Nixon's formula for ending the war—with its support for the Thieu government, internationally supervised elections, the neutralization of all of Indochina, and a cease-fire—though his personal adviser, James Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, urged him strongly to do so.

Muskies believes President Nixon underestimated the force of the people who want a simple formula of peace—now-plus-the-POWs. "The President played his big card," Muskies says, "but it is not a winning card, for it is not a complicated peace terms that are not attainable, and thus keeps the war going. Maybe it will take a while for this to be widely understood, but the facts will finally get around, and they won't help Mr. Nixon."

Muskies concedes that the President is dominating the headlines with daily statements on the White House and the State Department on the new peace formula.

Talk Not Enough

"But he is trying to talk away the war and the prices and the unemployment," Muskies says, "and that he cannot do."

"There are now serious conditions of our national life—both the war and the economy—and they cannot be removed by argument, no matter how skillful."

The polls tend to be misleading, Muskies says, on these fundamental issues like the war, inflation and budget. "The polls measure people's conclusions, but not the

intensity of people's feelings," he observed. "And the intensity of feeling on these issues is likely to increase as the campaign goes on."

Accordingly the senator from Maine is not counting here or elsewhere on any great wave of popular Muskies support to put him over. He is talking very quietly and earnestly about the need for candor and trust, and counting on dissatisfaction with the war, the economy, the environment, and the divisions between the generations, the races and the regions of the country to persuade the electorate that unity and peace require a change in the White House.

As to the feelings of the majority, they are written all over the staggering deficits recorded in the budget. "The country is due to go \$88.8 billion into the red this year, and \$25.5 billion deeper next year. The main reason is a short-fall in revenue due to an erosion of taxes."

In his budget message, Mr. Nixon himself has said that changes in the rate schedule put into effect during his administration lowered this year's receipts by \$22 billion. In fact, that claim needs to be shared.

The Democratic Congress approved, and in some cases initiated, the tax cuts. Highly representative Democratic committee

members—Wilbur Mills in the House and Russell Long in the Senate—navigated them through the legislative shoals. Erosion of the tax base has been a highly bipartisan effort. Both parties have been for it because it represents the majority will. Moreover, the end is not yet. The one striking innovation now being promised by President Nixon involves local property taxes. In the State of the Union, he called these taxes "oppressive and discriminatory." He pledged "revolutionary" change. What he seems to have in mind is a value-added tax, or federal sales levy, which would be used to relieve the property tax burden.

Not to be outdone, most of the Democratic candidates have also prepared a program for easing the pinch of property taxes. David Broder has recently reported from New Hampshire that in that first primary state, at least, property taxes are the big issue. The majority's itch for easier taxes has dominated much of the national history in the postwar period—certainly in the past six years. The bulk of citizens—those with incomes running from \$7,500 to \$20,000 a year—have been hostile to public spending. They have opposed candidates who wanted to face up to the costs of cleaning the cities, purifying the environment, and improving the country's health. They have favored candidates who pretended that everything was going smoothly, or that there was some way to solve public problems by private initiatives.

As a result, the poor in this country have been increasingly neglected and isolated. They are becoming a kind of caste—an American underclass.

Reversing this drift is not impossible. Relative either to other countries or to the past record of this country, most of us in the middle-income brackets are not highly taxed. Those who are being unfairly treated—for example, the older persons on fixed incomes who are badly hit by rapidly rising property taxes—can easily be helped by special, narrowly targeted relief. The resources for a tax increase that would pay the cost of what needs to be done are easily available.

What has not been available is the appropriate leadership. But the shrill has run out on catering to the self-compassion of the majority with promises of new tax relief. What the country needs is a call for sacrifice—a pointing up of the immense national gain that can be made if all of us share evenly a slightly heavier load.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Do-It-Yourself Nonpeace

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—The prospects of peace in the Middle East—never exactly glowing—have been further dimmed by the recent India-Pakistan war. The reason for this conclusion is simple.

At no time has Israel been happy to rely on United Nations or international guarantees to prevent another outbreak of fighting. Now, having seen United Nations helplessness again exposed in South Asia, it is determined that any settlement in this area must be self-enforceable.

The phrase used by Mrs. Meir, Israel's resolute premier, is "Do it yourself." She deplores continuing threats of war and the fact that in between spasms of widespread fighting there has never been true peace, even on a short-term basis. More than anything, she says, she wants "real peace" because of the crushing cost of defense. But it must be on "a do-it-yourself" basis.

For her this means a permanent settlement—whose negotiation she is prepared to start at any moment—leaving Israel with formally recognized frontiers that guarantee its security against attack by any or all its neighbors and with sufficient armed strength to insure that such borders are effectively protected.

Without delineating these frontiers, she makes it clear that borders with Egypt, Jordan and Syria must all be changed in

Israel's favor. Israel would insist on retaining Sharm el-Sheikh in the Sinai Peninsula conquered from Egypt, a position dominating entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Israeli port of Eilat.

Israel also demands an overall link to Sharm el-Sheikh, in other words control of the eastern Sinai shore. It insists on possession of all Jerusalem and modification of the former frontier with Jordan (now partially occupied by Israeli troops). Finally it wants to hold Syria's former Golan Heights region overlooking the Sea of Galilee.

For Mrs. Meir these are hard-headed minimal necessities. They would insure that Israel's national existence and safeguard it against invasion by some future Arab regime that might replace any government willing to sign a peace treaty at this time. Nevertheless, realistically speaking, it is extremely difficult to imagine any regime in Cairo, Damascus or Damascus accepting peace at this price.

Mrs. Meir's tough position has been further hardened by United Nations failure to prevent or halt the India-Pakistan war. She argues that all the Security Council did was debate for a whole week while Indians and Pakistanis killed each other. For her this strikingly reaffirmed that Israel must be in a position to protect itself because no other nation or international body can be relied upon to do so.

She recalls that at no time has the United Nations proven its ability to deter fighting in the Middle East, that only Israel's armed power enabled it to survive successive campaigns. She argues that after the Israeli-French-British Suez war of 1956 (not an Arab aggression) a UN emergency force was stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh to replace UN "observers."

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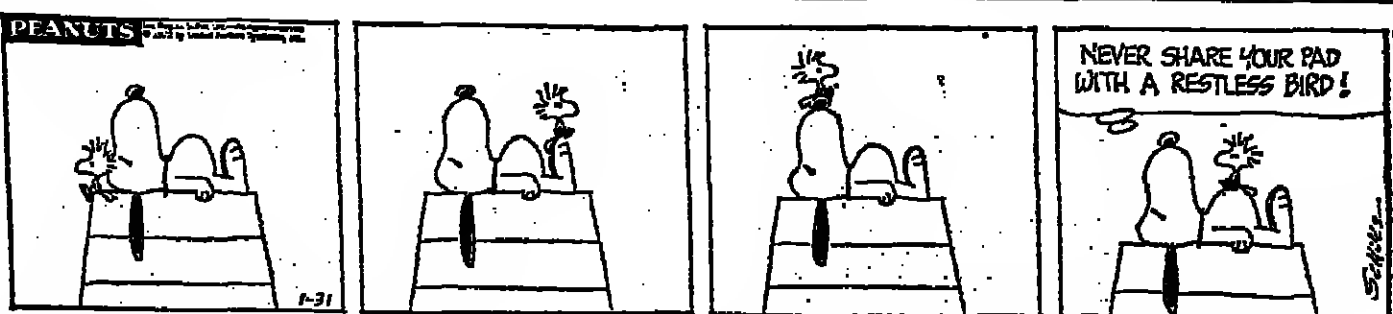
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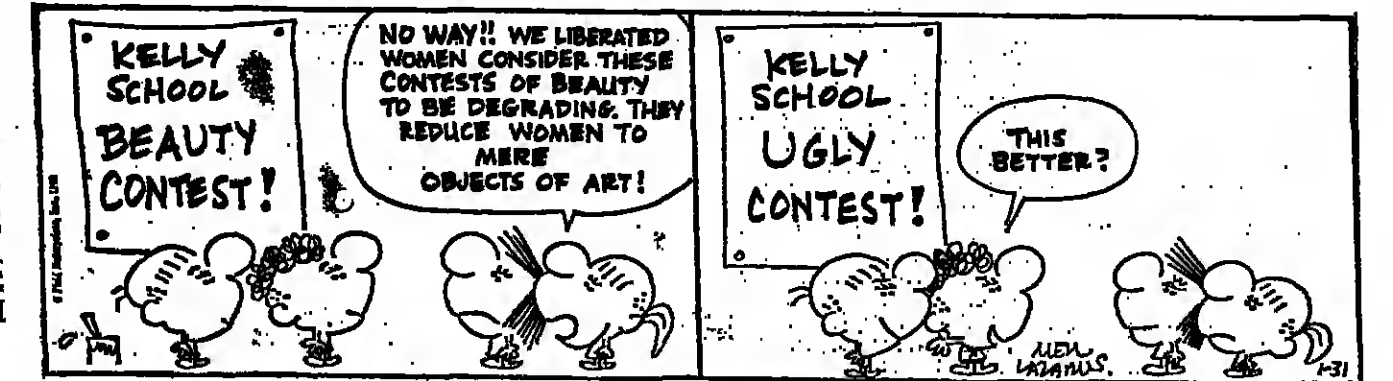
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A beginner learns that 26 high-card points are needed to justify bidding game, but most tournament players head the rule. They want to be sure to reach game with 26 and are not overly concerned if, in the process, they reach a 25-point game. However, a three-no-trump contract with 25 points can be a bad proposition if intermediate cards are lacking and there is no five-card suit to develop. The diagrammed deal is an example. South had a bare opening bid of one club—some players even would have passed such a hand on account of the flat distribution and lack of intermediate cards. He rebid one no-trump after his partner's response of one heart, and North raised aggressively to game. For the opening lead West had to choose between the unbid suits. He led the diamond three, and continued in diamonds when South ducked in both hands. Dummy's diamond king won the second trick, a club was led to the king in the closed hand and taken by West's ace. Another diamond lead removed South's ace, and when a low heart was led toward the dummy a crucial point was reached. With the normal play of the heart ten, West had no prospects of making a trick in the suit, so he popped up with the king. South took this at its face value, and assuming a singleton he led to the heart eight in his hand. West neatly produced the ten, and South's four heart tricks shrank to three. The result was down two.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ Q53	♥ K84	♠ K84	♥ Q53
♦ A94	♣ 7653	♦ A94	♣ 7653
♣ K8	♠ Q762	♣ K8	♠ Q762

WEST		EAST (D)	
♠ J102	♥ K84	♠ K84	♥ Q53
♦ K10	♣ 7653	♦ A94	♣ 7653
♣ Q1053	♠ Q762	♣ K8	♠ Q762
♠ A7109	♥ K84	♠ K84	♥ Q53

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North Pass 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass.

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ELMS	SLAITS	SORS
WATS	RIDIT	TRIP
ORAIN	RIE	TRIA
OLIA	BLIM	LIT
VOLE	GAING	MADE
FAIR	ERE	
PAR	SELF	DANURE
ATOP	ORIR	TSAR
PILLANT	ELIAN	ETIE
JOHAN	MS	ERIALS
AMAD	DIAR	ANTIL
CALL	EVICIT	IAST
OHOS	ROICIE	IN E
BIAS	SIKIEIS	REAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE FRIENDS OF EDDIE COYLE

By George V. Higgins. Knopf, 133 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN deference to the oblique speaking styles of Eddie Coyle and his friends, and because I find myself so utterly in thrall to the mood of George V. Higgins's first novel, "The Friends of Eddie Coyle," let me approach the book's merits somewhat deviously. Not too far into the story, Dave Foley, the cop, parks his car at the Red Coach Grill in Braintree, Mass., goes into the bar, orders a vodka martini on the rocks with a twist, and sits back to watch the evening news on the television set above the bar. "As the waitress arrived with Foley's drink, a black man with heavy brows and an accent that made er sounds into or sounds delivered the first story. "Four gunmen, masked with nylon stockings, made off with an estimated \$97,000 from the First Agricultural and Commercial Bank and Trust Company in Hopkdale this morning," he said.

"The bandits invaded the Dover home of bank official Samuel Partridge shortly before dawn. Leaving one to hold the family hostage, they forced Partridge to accompany them to the bank. Employees were held at gunpoint while the robbers looted the vault of most of the bank's currency, leaving only coins and a few small bills behind. Partridge was then driven back to his home, where the robbers picked up the guard they had left. After being blindfolded, Partridge was turned loose on Route 118 in Bridgewater, near the Rhode Island line. A blue Ford, apparently the getaway car, was found two miles away. "The FBI and the State Police have entered the case."

Now if you will set aside for a moment the substance of this news item (even though it recaps one of the major incidents of the novel) and try imagining how the black announcer spoke it—making er sounds into or sounds; dollars, Agricultural, Commercial, etc.—you will observe one tiny example of Mr. Higgins's skill. For with a minimum of strain he has changed that announcer from the blank stereotype of a dozen crime thrillers into a specific individual, yet avoided making him either overly typical or idiosyncratic to an obtrusive degree.

This is typical of the deftness that is evident everywhere in this ultra-realistic little slice of criminal life, written by an assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and one of the best of its genre I have read since Hemingway's "The Killers." Eddie Coyle and his hoodlum friends go to Boston "Broon" games and watch "teevee," but Mr. Higgins doesn't dot one's eyes with Bay Area dialect quips.

But in the meantime we can rest content enough with this one. Its dialogue eats at one's nerve endings. Its ironies—of a world in which hoods and cops depend on one another to elm out their mean livings; or betrayals and double-crosses and loyalties to self-preservation; of the women's liberation movement rearing its head just where it is least expected—these are corrosive enough. The craft with which Higgins controls his reader's comprehension of who is who and doing what to whom makes the book worth reading not only very carefully but twice. And the ending is as hard as a set of metal knuckles in the face.

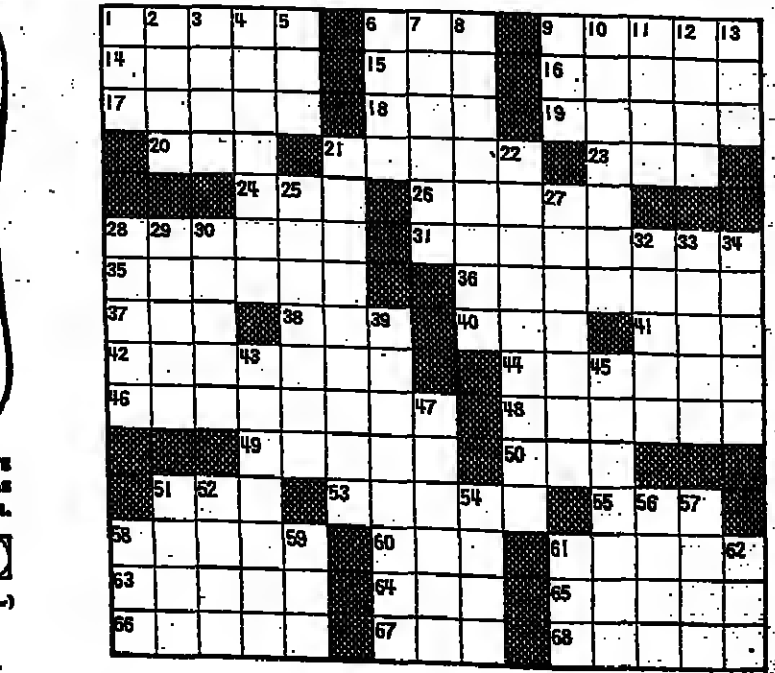
As for Eddie Coyle himself, he's not too bad a guy—no gangster, just a thief, a hijacker, a gun-dealer, a fellow willing to trade a little information to the police in exchange for some help with a rap up in New Hampshire. Not stupid; not uncooperative either. He learned his lesson when he made a mistake once and had to be disciplined with a desk drawer kicked shut on his hand. But things don't work out too well for him here. A misadventure arises. A little evening on the town ensues. An unpleasant ride in a car concludes his life. With friends like Eddie Coyle, who needs humanity?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Kind of den
 - 6 First 3 of 26
 - 9 Following
 - 14 Sicilian sight
 - 15 Szechuan
 - 17 Kind of serum
 - 18 Trip-inducing chemical
 - 19 Wimbledon court surface
 - 20 — tree
 - 21 Roman emperor
 - 23 Northern
 - 24 Racer's concern: Abbr.
 - 26 French school
 - 28 Domain
 - 31 Humbled
 - 35 One who takes notice
 - 36 Obscure
 - 37 French conjunctions
 - 38 — Palmas
 - 40 Drunkard
 - 41 W.W. II initials
 - 42 Throw into turmoil
 - 44 Heavy-footed
 - 46 More even
 - 48 Royal fur
 - 49 Middle, in law
 - 50 Compass point
 - 51 Marjuna
 - 53 Namely
 - 55 Talk, today
 - 58 City in Spain
 - 59 Caesar
 - 61 Bowery figures
 - 63 Old-womanish
 - 64 Chemical suffix
 - 65 Amino et al.
 - 66 Stupid
 - 67 Campus initials
 - 68 Menu item
 - 11 mammal
 - 12 Golf hazard
 - 13 Literary initials
 - 21 Hospital
 - 22 Specialist
 - 23 Sleepy
 - 25 Introduction
 - 27 Desk
 - 28 Casts off
 - 29 Word with jury or point
 - 30 Wiesbaden's state
 - 32 "— say more?"
 - 33 Corroded
 - 34 Coffer
 - 39 Cotton disease
 - 43 Herbs of India
 - 45 New World
 - 47 Activate a toy again
 - 51 Window part
 - 52 Norse god
 - 54 March date
 - 56 Indigo
 - 57 Zoological suffix
 - 58 Rude fellow
 - 59 Tappan
 - 61 Lived
 - 62 Papal title: Abbr.



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UGAVE

LIRLT

TAYFUL

BOICED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

A



(Saturday's Jumbles: IDIOM PIPER OPAQUE TERROR)

Answers With a couple you can form it—A TRIO

Beats McGrady Again

Evans Wins Millrose 600

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Lee Evans confirmed his Olympic intentions Friday night and convinced at least one competitor, Martin McGrady.

In an awesome display of the strength and tenacity that have characterized his brilliant track and field career, Evans, 24, whipped McGrady for the second successive week in the 600-yard run during the Wannamaker Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

"Lee's really ready this year," said McGrady, who had beaten Evans in nine of their first 11 meetings and had become known as "the chairman of the board" for his talent on indoor tracks.

"I wanted to beat Martin twice in a row," said Evans, who is trying to become the first runner to win two Olympic gold medals at 600 meters. "I just don't like to lose."

Neither do Rod Milburn, the world record-holder in the high hurdles, and Neil Fender, the 400-meter star, who were also in the 600-meter race. Evans, who is a 34-year-old Army captain, who thrilled the crowd of 18,500 with exciting victories.

place finisher in the 1968 Olympics, led Milburn over the last hurdle but finished a close second.

"Milburn's got a long neck," Coleman said, after viewing a picture of the final, which Milburn won in 71 seconds.

Fender false-started once in the 60-yard dash final, one of 13 false starts called in the sprints and hurdles. But the two-time Olympian still managed two steps on the field the second time out of the starting blocks and held off Dr. Delano Matthews for a foot at the finish.

It was a satisfying victory for Fender, who had been disqualified for two false starts last week in Philadelphia.

Like starts eliminated two top sprinters, Jim Green and Donald Quarrie, in the 400 and 600 yard dashes. Evans, who is a 34-year-old Army captain, who thrilled the crowd of 18,500 with exciting victories.

Milburn, 21, outran three potential Munich medalists, Leon Coleman, Tom Hill and Willie Devorport, Coleman, the fourth-

place finisher in the 1968 Olympics, led Milburn over the last hurdle but finished a close second.

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BOXED IN—Tidalium Polo and driver Jean Mary had an easy race at Vincennes yesterday but afterwards found themselves surrounded by enthusiastic crowd.

Tidalium Polo Wins Prix d'Amérique

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Driver Jean Mary used his whip today to give Tidalium Polo, a 3-year-old horse, the lead in the 2,600-meter (about 1 5/8th-mile) race at the Vincennes race track on Sunday. It was at that point

that the race virtually ended for the American-bred mare which has won almost every important race except for the Prix d'Amérique. She finished seventh today.

One of the most famous horses in the world, Tidalium Polo, was in good position for most of the race. The American-bred and Italian-trained mare was leading the race at the half-way point, while the French-bred mare, Tidalium, was in third place. When

Irwin Birdies Way to Lead Of One After Three Rounds

By Lincoln A. Warden

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Hale Irwin, a former defensive back at the University of Colorado, played aggressive golf to sink birdies on the last three holes yesterday and take the 54-hole lead in the \$150,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open tournament.

With an incoming 32 for a 67 on the Turley Pines municipal course that is set on the cliffs along the Pacific Ocean, the 26-year-old professional from Boulder, Colo., led Ernie Els, 42, and Fred Couples, 29, by one stroke and Bruce Crampton of Australia by two. Irwin's total was 204.

Irwin, who won his first big league circuit tourney on the Harbour Town Links in the Heritage Classic at Hilton Head, S.C., last November, broke away from Friday's 36-hole tie for the lead with Crampton and Tokyo profes-

Deacon Jones Traded by Rams To the Chargers

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams last night announced they had traded their premier defensive end David (Deacon) Jones plus two other players to the San Diego Chargers for linebacker Jeff Stagg and three draft choices.

The Chargers received defensive tackle Greg Wojcik and running back Les White. The Rams, in addition to Stagg, a five-year pro from San Diego State, got a No. 2 choice in Tuesday's college draft and second and third selections next year.

"Obviously, we like the trade," Rams coach Tommy Prothro said. "But I wanted to part with what we did. What can you say about David Jones? He is a legend in his own time."

Prefontaine Tops Ryun at 2 Miles In Oregon Meet

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30 (AP)—Steve Prefontaine lapped Jim Ryun last night and won the two-mile run at the Oregon indoor track and field meet.

Prefontaine, 21-year-old junior at the University of Oregon, was clocked in 8 minutes 28.5 seconds, only four-tenths of a second more than the American record held by Frank Shorter.

Prefontaine led from the start, with Kerry Pearce of Australia in second place. Gerry Lindgren of Spokane, former Washington State star, took second place after the 10th lap but never got within 10 yards of Prefontaine.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION						
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	23	7	5	51	156	108
New York	21	9	7	49	132	118
Montreal	27	13	8	62	186	128
Toronto	20	20	10	50	134	140
Detroit	11	28	8	30	154	157
Vancouver	14	27	5	33	117	136
Buffalo	10	28	11	31	120	150

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	23	10	7	53	180	127
Minnesota	27	15	7	61	194	107
Calif.	18	18	4	40	145	160
St. Louis	12	25	7	31	120	150
Philadelphia	18	22	8	44	131	112
Pittsburgh	13	28	3	29	116	156
Los Angeles	13	29	2	28	110	130

Friday's Games

Home	Visitor	Score
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3
Calif.	St. Louis	4-3

Brundage Opens IOC Meeting With Attack on Winter Games

SAPPORO, Japan, Jan. 30.—The 72nd International Olympic Committee congress opened here today and, as expected, IOC president Avery Brundage attacked the existence of the Winter Olympics, which are due to open here in four days.

In a speech at the opening ceremonies—attended by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito—the president, 84, said Winter Games "have served their purpose and find it difficult to continue as an outdoor event."

Brundage said: "The Winter Olympics are far from universal. They are monopolized by only a dozen countries. . . . The winter tourist business is so important to some countries that their ski teams have literally become almost government departments and are subsidized accordingly. This is not sport. They can only be given to large communities which can afford the enormous expense."

In the meetings scheduled for tomorrow, the IOC will discuss and rule on the eligibility of certain competitors, especially the Alpine skiers.

But yesterday, Brundage admitted, his organization is having difficulty in furnishing the proof necessary to bar suspect athletes from the Games. He said:

"Perhaps some sports leaders are more glibly than the athletes. Undoubtedly some athletes have violated the Olympic regulations. It is our responsibility to find proof of this. It is difficult. Checks are not always made while payments are not made over the table. We need the cooperation of everyone."

After appealing to the media to help expose irregularities, Brundage added: "Lawsuits for perjury are not appropriate in sport." This referred to the form all Olympic contestants must sign saying they have abided by the regulations.

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At St. Moritz, Switzerland, the 1972 Winter Olympics opened today with a surprise victory in the giant slalom of the European Championships. Walter Mader of Switzerland won second, and his sister Maryann won the women's giant slalom.

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2 Players Out in Loss

Ohio State Still Suffers From Last Week's Fight

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Ohio State is still suffering from the debasing basketball game with Minnesota last week. The shillbuck basketball game with Minnesota last week after he suffered a concussion in the Minnesota game and it probably cost Ohio State a victory over the Wolverines.

Mark Wagner, a 6-8 reserve also injured in the pier six free-for-all that resulted in the season-long suspension of two Minnesota players, also sat out the contest.

With the absence of White and Wagner, Ohio State dropped an 88-78 Big Ten decision to Michigan.

Top-ranked UCLA continued its winning skid as the Bruins ripped Notre Dame, 57-32, for its 15th consecutive victory of the season. UCLA beat the Irish 114-66, earlier in the campaign.

The UCLA point output was the team's lowest this season. A 12-2 surge gave UCLA a 21-15 half-time lead. Henry Bibbs led the Bruins with 15 points. Gary Novak paced Notre Dame with 18 points and at one point dribbled the ball for almost six minutes before hitting a layup.

UCLA had little trouble Friday night, beating Loyola of Chicago, 96-64.

Second-ranked Marquette raised its won-loss record to 18-0 by edging Loyola of Chicago last night, 69-67; third-ranked Louisville ran into a Bradley freeze before beating the Braves, 82-46; No. 5 North Carolina swamped 16th-ranked Maryland, 92-72; seventh-ranked Southern California lost to Santa Clara, 83-73; No. 8 South Carolina dominated Northern Illinois, 83-72; No. 9 Penn routed Princeton, 82-59, and 10th-ranked Florida State beat Florida Southern, 84-63.

Marquette, trailing 38-31 at half-time, rode the scoring of Jim Chones and Larry McNellie to victory over the Braves. Chones netted 25 points and McNellie added 19. Marcus Washington's field goal with seven minutes left finally put Marquette into the lead and protected the Warriors' unbeaten string. Larry Martin of Loyola had a game-high 32 points.

Half-hawking Louisville's forced Bradley into several turnovers and the Cardinals went on to post their 15th straight victory. Ron Thomas led Louisville with 13 points, including two free throws with a four-point cushion.

Robert Mingo, a 6-9 junior college transfer, scored 20 points for North Carolina, including a basket that broke a 22-all tie with 8:40 left in the first half that generated the Tar Heels into a 61-36 half-time lead. Maryland's 6-11 sophomore, Tom McMillen, also scored 20 points.

Southern California lost its third game in four nights as Santa Clara tripped the Trojans. Providence and Seattle also beat Southern Cal during the week. Mike Stewart scored 18 points and collected 18 rebounds for the winners. Joe Mackey led the Trojans with 24 points.

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ABA East Shows West Star Quality

By George Vecsey

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 30 (UPI)—With most players showing a determination rare in an all-star game, the East defeated the West, 142-115, in the American Basketball Association's game last night.

The occasion was a national television hookup for 70 stations, something the young league doesn't get very often. The players didn't seem to have that holiday attitude that some all-star games in any sport engender.

The East provided the best explosions and thereby won the game. The biggest burst came midway through the final period with the combination of Jim McDaniels of Carolina, Warren Jabali of Florida, Dan Issel of Kentucky and two hot-eyed teammates from Pittsburgh, George Thompson and John Brisker. They opened a 100-102 lead into a 110-104 advantage, which sufficed.

Issel, the home-state star from the University of Kentucky and the Kentucky Colonels, scored 21 points and was voted the most valuable player, gaining him a new refrigerator, television and a four-carat, multi-faceted, jeweled sword worth, according to the ABA, \$2,000.

The attendance was 15,738, the best in five all-star games, and almost three times as high as the 5,497 fans who attended the league's second all-star game in 1969 at the smaller Convention Center. But there were still some empty seats in the stands in Freedom Hall last night.

The fans who came, and the television fans who watched, saw a variety of individual talents who normally play together only in summer tournaments, not on national television. The ABA players, some of whom still have an ego thing about playing in lesser cities and in the second major league, game bounding out, again-jawed and watching each other with "top hands" and fist against fist. They were all in it together, as it were, and sometimes it seemed as if rival players might even exhort themselves to look tough in front of the big tube.

The starters were determined by previous vote and the East starters had a combined season average of 140 points against the West's 121 points.

But the best outpouring came in the fourth quarter, starting with Issel's jump shot from the base line. Then the stocky Thompson saved the ball from going out and passed to Issel, who hit McDaniels with a blind pass to the left for a stuffed layup. Then Brisker heaved a long pass to Thompson for another stuff.

Then Issel set up a screen as Thompson hit on something that was either a jump shot or a hook, or in between, to make it 114-102.

McDaniels, a quick 7-foot rookie from Western Kentucky, was high scorer with 24 points in only 20 minutes of play.

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